THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 34 PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 29.

The London "Times" on Protection to American Naturalized Citizens—Baron Von Beust Responds to the Papal Allocution.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship City of Baltimore, we have European dates to July 29.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Press on the Law for the Protection of Americans Abroad.

From the London Times, July 29.

The passing by the two Houses of Congress of the bill for the protection of naturalized American citizens abroad will not take any one by surprise. The capture, trial and punishment of several Irishmen, who, having lived some time in America, returned for the purpose of exciting a rebellion in their native country, have naturally made some stir in the States. The foreign-born citizens are sensitive on the subject of their acquired rights, and the native-born have the ordinary patriotic feeling concerning the power of their country to defend all who belong to it. The jealousy which is always latent between nations, and which can hardly be said to be latent in the disposition of Americans towards England, has been in this case skilfully instigated by politicians. First come the Fenians themselves, whose single desire, in their action on American politics, is to provoke a breach with England. While they try to the utmost the forbearance of this country, while they violate the law of nations, and of the Union, by projects of armed invasion, devised and executed on American soil, they lose no opportunity of representing their agents as American citizens condemned by British Courts on the ground that they are still British subjects, and as now undergoing punishment for acts done beyond the limits of the British Empire. The Irish vote is powerful, and neither party in the Republic can afford to disregard it. Political men in America have therefore acted as if they believed that the Fenian representatives gave an accurate view of what has passed in Ireland. A great deal of indignation has been expressed at the supposed violation by the English Government of the rights of American citizens, and both parties have taken up the matter with an appearance of earnest, furthered, no doubt, by the necessities of the coming election for President. In the Democratic platform a paragraph is devoted to the assertion of "equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad, * * * and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction." At the same time the Republican majority in Congress pass a bill declaring that the right of expatriation is an essential principle of the Government, and enacting that "all naturalized citizens of the United States shall be entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situation and circumstance."

The large questions which enter into the contest between these two conflicting principles of immutable allegiance and the right of expatriation have been frequently discussed, and we do not know that anything now can be said on the subject. The conclusion to which most thinking men have come is that, whatever may be the moral tie which binds a man to the land of his birth and the institutions of his fathers, it is expedient that he should be allowed to divest himself of his allegiance when he has become actually and *bona fide* an inhabitant of another country. The old doctrine of permanent and hereditary allegiance might have been easily reduced to the absurd in any age by very probable instances of its results, but it is utterly untenable at the present time when the political divisions of the world are broken up, and whole populations are transferred across the ocean to new homes. The Irish and Germans in America, the Chinese in America and Australia, must be held to have merged themselves into the new communities, and it would be a foolish pedantry to maintain any other test of nationality than is involved in residence and citizenship. Indeed, this would in practice be admitted by any power. If Great Britain and the United States were unfortunately to be involved in war, no English officer would look upon an Irishman settled in the States as a traitor if he took up arms for his new country. There is nothing in the doctrine propounded by the American politicians that this country need deny or oppose. If Irishmen go to America they are at full liberty, so far as English opinion is concerned, to consider themselves Americans, to take out American passports, and to comport themselves as Americans should they think fit to revisit these islands. If technically they are now held to be British subjects this is because the old doctrines concerning nationality have not been overruled in a matter which in ordinary times is not of much practical importance. If it be thought right that in consequence of the great displacements of population new principles shall be explicitly declared, the British Parliament and people will in no way object. Provided the foreign citizenship is honest, and not adopted to evade some duty or to gain some privilege, this country will be disposed to recognize it readily in the case of any expatriated native of the Empire.

The Late Lord Brougham.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th of July, Mr. Roebuck, in asking the first Lord of the Treasury whether, in consideration of the great public services of Lord Brougham, it was the intention of the Government to propose the erection of a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, moved the adjournment of the House in order that he might have an opportunity of expressing the veneration which he felt for the memory of the noble lord; and also that he might afford the right honorable gentleman opposite an opportunity of expressing, in a few apt and eloquent sentences, his sentiments—he hoped he might add the favorable sentiments—with which he regarded the suggestion.

Mr. Disraeli, in the course of his remarks, said:—It may be truly said that no one more completely represented his age, and no one contributed more to the progress of his time than did Lord Brougham, who possessed almost in excess two qualities which are rarely combined in the person of the same individual, energy and perseverance, with that influence of creative power which comes from strength of character, and which alone sustained him in a career which was alike remarkable for its duration and for dazzling brightness, and which has rarely been witnessed in this country.

Mr. Gladstone also paid a fitting eulogy to the departed statesman, saying:—

His public career was eminent for its consistency, and in most of the undertakings of his life his energy was such as commanded success. He was distinguished alike by an ardent love of liberty and a hatred of abuse, while he was distinguished by a disinterestedness which continually tempted him to diverge from the path of politics for the purpose of anticipating the wants of coming generations. To one point he directed his particular attention, the improvement of the laws; and all who labored in that important field were sure of Lord Brougham's assistance and support. It is deeply to be regretted that the remains of so distinguished a son of his country should rest in a foreign land.

The Marriage of Patti.

The London correspondent of the Dublin *Evening Mail*, writing on the 28th of July on the subject of the approaching marriage of Adelina Patti, says:—

In your publication of the 25th, a quotation is made from some contemporary which is likely to lead your musical readers astray on a most important point connected with the young lady above named. It is there stated that "Mlle. Patti made her last appearance; that she had retired from the stage in consequence of her marriage, which is to take place this week." The *Evening Mail* having been always remarkable for the genuineness of its intelligence, I think it right to state that the gifted songstress intends to appear upon the stage for five years after her marriage, under the name that she has already made famous. She has made engagements for the ensuing three years in St. Petersburg, Paris, and London, and she is to perform in St. Petersburg this autumn. The Marquis de Caux, to whom she is to be married, is a nobleman of ancient family, and is at present Equerry to the Emperor of the French. It will be gratifying to your readers to learn that the Marquis de Caux will continue to enchant the lovers of song under her maiden name of Mlle. Adelina Patti.

Educational Expenditures.

It appears that in the twenty-eight years ending March 31, 1867, the expenditure made for educational purposes by the Government of the United Kingdom amounted to £9,568,474, of which, however, £991,080 or more than ten per cent., was absorbed by expenses of administration, and £13,294 in various miscellaneous charges. The balance was absorbed by various denominational schools, as follows:—Church of England, £5,669,743; British and Foreign School Society, £859,215; Wesleyan, £440,751; Roman Catholic (England and Wales), £347,094; Parochial Union, £77,723.

Church of Scotland, £621,975; Free Church of Scotland, £464,818; Episcopal Church of Scotland, £53,464; Roman Catholic (Scotland), £29,316. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1867, for expenses of administration was £78,432; and for schools of each denomination—Church of England, £390,034; British and Foreign School Society, £66,461; Wesleyan, £32,135; Roman Catholic, £28,569; Parochial Union, £120; Church of Scotland, £51,312; Free Church of Scotland, £30,756; Episcopal Church of Scotland, £4586, and Roman Catholic (Scotland), £2747.

Dr. Pusey.

The London correspondent of the Paris *Liberte* says:—

Dr. Pusey, head of the Anglican Church party which bears his name, has just abjured the Anglican faith and been converted to Roman Catholicism. This example has been immediately followed by Dr. Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury, who has also gone over to Catholicism, giving up an income of £5000 a year. The *Siecle*, which reproduces the news, expresses the opinion that there is no probability of the latter example being imitated.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet.

On July 29 the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers at a banquet at the Mansion House. In response to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, in a long and elaborate speech, defended the home and foreign policy of the Government, especially with reference to those great questions of national interest which have recently occupied the attention of Parliament. He asserted that every movement organized by those branches of the Government which directed the foreign relations of the Empire, had been followed by success, and contended that the policy of the Conservative party was conducive to the permanent stability of our national institutions. The company comprised several of the Cabinet Ministers, and the proceedings throughout were of an almost enthusiastic character.

FRANCE.

The New Cable Enterprise.

The Paris *Moniteur* of July 27, referring to the projected cable to connect France and the United States, says:—

England, having no bounds to her ambition, attempted to solve the problem of the transatlantic cable. It is already known that our neighbors have achieved a glorious success through that perseverance which is one of the distinctive features of their national character.

Every one has followed the phases of that great work, and all the incidents of the laying of the Atlantic cables are popularly known in Europe.

At the same time this success is generally regarded only as a lucky venture, whereas it is the fruit, on the contrary, of patient study and scientific labors and discoveries. That which has been done once can be done again and has been done several times already since England's success. Thanks to the progress made in manufacturing, which renders an injury capable of being repaired within a few hours; thanks to the mechanical engines by which the cable is paid out; thanks to the apparatus which indicates the precise spot where the cable has been injured at the bottom of the sea, this adventurous undertaking has changed its character, and has entered into the sphere of industrial undertakings—a delicate one still, but nevertheless reasonable and certain. Even though an accident is still to be feared in the difficult process of paying out, the total loss of the cable is no longer possible.

In this great movement France has delayed taking up the place which belongs to her. For many years past a French transatlantic cable has been desired and asked for. In the vast net work of submarine telegraphy, of which we have just sketched a map, there is one void which strikes the view.

The Old and New continents do not communicate with one another by a direct route. Despatches from Europe for New York must cross the North Sea, pass through England and cross the Irish Sea before reaching the Atlantic. Take a map and find the direct line from Europe to America and your finger will trace the future course of the French cable from Brest to St. Pierre Miquelon and from St. Pierre to New York.

The first section of the cable will cover a distance of 2688 English nautical miles, the second a distance of 950 miles. The future cable will therefore measure about eight million metres. At the present day English manufactures alone are in a position to undertake such a task; but such are the resources of the constructors and the experience of the engineers that if there be no accident, the President of the United States will be able to send the first telegram to his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, on the 15th of August, 1869.

The importance of this enterprise needs no demonstration. It suffices to remember that the commerce between Europe and America is estimated at fifteen millions daily, and that close upon two thousand towns keep up regular correspondence with America. It is due to this immense intercourse that the English cables show receipts of thirty-two thousand francs a day.

The more one considers the consequences of the enterprise in the future the more one is penetrated with its grandeur and importance.

The Americans are studying at this moment the project of a Pacific cable, and the time is not far distant when French commerce will know every morning the quotations of silk at Shanghae, of gold at San Francisco, and of cotton at New Orleans.

The laying of the French transatlantic cable will make a mark in history as one of the most important events of the imperial reign.

The Work of the Corps Legislatif.

Writing from Paris, July 28, the correspondent of the *Pal Mal Gazette* says:—

The Corps Legislatif, after a session of inordinate length, terminated its labors this evening by voting the new loan. After haggling for some time about the amount, the committee and the Government at length came to terms; the Government wanted 440,000,000 francs, the committee would at first only report in favor of 411,000,000 francs, but at last consented to 429,000,000 francs, which sum is now added to the consolidated debt. It is of course an open question whether these additional millions will cover the deficits of previous budgets, and there is nothing to show that the Government in future will be able to pay its way. During the session the Corps Legislatif, besides this State loan, has authorized a certain number of departments and towns to borrow 40,000,000 francs, and, in fact, the method of paying debts by means of loans appears to have passed into the customs of the French. Since 1852 the sums raised under various pretences amount to 8,000,000,000.

The Mexican Loan—Sharp Criticisms by the Press.

La France of July 28 says:—We cannot comprehend what wretched pleasure the opposition can take in continually recurring to this Mexican expedition, in constantly giving utterance to the same complaints, and indefinitely casting the same reproaches in the face of the Government and the Chamber, the responsibility of which body cannot in this case be separated from that of the left fraction itself. Has the time not at length arrived to put an end to these fruitless recriminations, and to speak of this glorious fault concerning Mexico as history will do? Here was no question of policy; what was involved was the very honor of the Government. The latter was no longer charged with want of foresight, but with want of probity, and the attempt was made to mix it up with the most shameful speculations. M. Jules Favre, in giving for the fifth or sixth time the history of the Jecker claims, in collecting and condensing the most regrettable allegations in order to reproduce them impregnated with his irony and his bitterness, in insinuating that the sword of France had been drawn in support of suspicious monetary demands, M. Jules Favre, we say, furnished to M. Rouher the opportunity of grappling with the calumny and of crushing it once for all by the eloquent energy of his words and of his conscience.

The *Temps*, the *Avenir National*, and the *Gazette de France* enter upon a discussion respecting the legitimacy of the Jecker bonds, on the various arrangements which have since intervened on the labors of the Mexican Commission, etc. The *Presse* thus commences its observations—We do not remember any sitting wasted in vain talk so greatly as was that of Saturday.

The Paris *Univers* says much the same thing:—This sitting may afford some specimens of speaking; but it scarcely elevates either the national dignity or Parliamentary glory.

The Tribulations of "La Lanterne."

The Paris correspondent of the London *News*, writing on the 27th of July, reports the progress of the struggle between the *Lanterne* newspaper and the Government thus:—M. Henri Rochefort has adopted M. Emile Ollivier's advice, and determined to try conclusions with the Government in a court of law as to his liability to print the oppressively long *communique* which M. Pinard has perversely served him with. This determination is not announced in the new number of the *Lanterne*, which merely says the subject is under consideration, but in a letter to the papers. The law gives a private individual the right to insist upon the insertion of a reply to any article in which his name may be mentioned if not more than double the length of the article itself. No limit is laid down as to the length of a government *communique*, but M. Rochefort submits that the courts must find one unless they would condemn the law itself as against reason and impossible of execution. His little red covered weekly publication contains sixty pages. The Minister of the Interior thinks it a good joke to ask him to insert a *communique* which would fill 45 of those pages. That is simply confiscation. The *communique* consists of a full report from the *Moniteur* of a debate in the Senate upon a petition complaining of M. Saudon's confinement in a mad-house. It M. Rochefort is bound to submit to this he sees no reason why next Saturday the Minister should not send him the "Memorial de Sainte Helene," in six volumes, by way of a *communique* in answer to three lines about Napoleon I. That might be followed the week after by the "History of the Consulate and the Empire," in twenty-two volumes. M. Rochefort calculates that in stamps, paper, printing, etc., it would cost him 7000f. to publish M. Pinard's *communique*. He naturally prefers running the risk of incurring the maximum fine of 1000f. for refusing the insertion, and it is the Minister's fault that, by a *reductio ad absurdum*, it is shown to be seven times more profitable to set at defiance an imperial law than to obey it.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Von Beust's Response to the Papal Allocution.

The text of Baron Beust's reply to the Papal allocution is dated Vienna, July 3, and is addressed to Baron von Meysenberg. The following is a full translation:—

I have received with your reports of the 22d and 23d June the text of the allocution delivered by the Holy Father in the consistory of the 22d. I have already made known to your Excellency, by telegraph, the unfortunate impression which that manifestation has produced here. The explanations given in your despatches of the 23d could not mitigate the effect of the Holy Father's words. We assuredly appreciate the friendly consideration evinced for the person of the Emperor, and his Majesty is certainly not insensible to that mark of deference. We believe, as your Excellency affirms, that the Pontifical allocution, compared with many other documents of the same nature emanated from the Holy See, does really bear the stamp of a certain tendency to temper expression as much as the point of view of the Church permits. It is none the less obvious that the language his Holiness uses towards the Imperial Government and the new institutions of Austria, is of a severity of which we consider we have some right to complain. I do not wish, on the present occasion, to enter into a controversy little in accordance with my sentiments of respect for the Holy See and my desire for conciliation. I nevertheless cannot refrain from a few observations which I beg your Excellency to bring to the notice of the Court of Rome.

We cannot, in the first place, admit the obligation which imposes on the Holy See the necessity of following certain precedents, and of adopting towards Austria the same proceedings as towards other countries of which the Holy See has had to complain. Is it possible, in fact, to draw any comparison? Have we attacked the territory or the property of the church? Have we oppressed the Catholic religion and its ministers? Putting aside examples which do not bear on the case, we may, I think, boldly affirm that there is no country in Europe where the Catholic Church has privileged a position as in Austria, notwithstanding the laws of May 25. This circumstance ought to have been taken into account before the imperial Government was confounded in the same reprobation with other governments which were in opposition to the Church and the Catholic religion in a different way. We can understand that the Holy Father may have felt it to be indispensable to the protest against the laws which modify the situation created by the Concordat of 1855. We fully expected a proceeding of this kind, and we might have accepted it silently even if its form were less conciliatory than we permitted ourselves to hope. But what we cannot pass over without objection is the condemnation hurled against the fundamental laws on which the new institutions of the empire are based. These laws were not the subject of dispute, and by attacking them as it has, the Holy See deeply wounds the national feeling, and gives to the present difference a meaning that is very much to be regretted even in the interest of the church. Instead of simply contesting this or that application of the principles which form the bases of the present government of Austria, and which are the fruit of the happy accord between the peoples of the empire and their sovereign, it is the principles themselves that are condemned. The Holy See thus extends its representation to objects which we can by no means admit to be within its authority. It envenoms a question which already produced only too much excitement, by directing men's minds to matters where political will be associated with religious passions. Finally by condemning laws which include the principle of the liberty of the church, and thus offering it compensation for the privileges it loses, it renders more difficult a conciliatory attitude of the Government. It may not be useless to remark here that these laws expressly guarantee to the Church the property of the wealth it possesses in Austria. This stipulation proves that the laws in question are not hostile to the Church since they maintain to her those rights of which she has been deprived in so many countries. It is not for me to judge in what measure this last consideration ought to mitigate the judgment of the court of Rome. What I have not a shadow of doubt is, that the people of Austria will find consolation in remembering that more than one very Catholic nation is subject to legal arrangements of the same kind which yet live in peace with the Church, and that there is especially one great and powerful empire in Europe whose tendencies towards progress and liberty have been always allied with very decided attachment to the Catholic faith, and which, though governed by laws quite abominable, has, up to the latest moment, been blessed with indulgent the sympathies of the Holy See. My despatch of the 17th June last anticipated the bad consequences which allocution would produce if it was not worded in very moderate language. I regret extremely that the Court of Rome did not pay more attention to these anticipations. They have been completely realized. I do not think the Catholic population of the empire have more zeal now than they had before for the interests of their religion. On the contrary, we see an increase of ardor in the attacks directed against the Church, the clergy, and the Pope. This hostility would have been confined within the narrowest limits, and would have been easily appeased if the special question affected by the laws of May 25, had alone been treated of in the Papal allocution.

Before concluding, I must here also express the painful surprise which the appeal addressed to the Hungarian Bishops in the closing sentences of the allocution has produced. It seems to me that Rome ought to be thankful for the perfect tact and reserve with which these delicate matters have been hitherto treated in Hungary. It would be undesirable in every point of view to raise new differences, and thereby to augment the embarrassments which already exist. But it is especially in the very interest of the Court of Rome that it appears to us inopportune to arouse the national susceptibility of the Hungarians. The appearance of foreign pressure would produce in that nation results the opposite to those which the Holy See desires, and we should see a storm raised against the legitimate influence of the Court of Rome similar to that which is raging on this side of the Leitha.

These are the observations suggested to us by a perusal of the Pontifical allocution. Lay them before his eminence, the Cardinal Secretory of State. We shall none the less persevere in the way we have begun. Whilst we shall continue to maintain intact the rights of the state and respect for the laws, we shall allow the Church to enjoy in peace the liberties which our laws secure to her; and we shall endeavor to observe, in the mutual relations between Church and State, a spirit of conciliation and equity which I hope will be reciprocal.

Your Excellency will be pleased to make yourself the faithful organ of these sentiments, and in doing so you will only conform to the views of the Emperor, our august master.

BEUST.

CRIME.

Terrible Cruelty and Murder on Shipboard.

One of the most remarkable cases of cruelty on record is under investigation by United States Commissioner Osborn, of New York. The accused are Henry Robinson and John Burnett, captain and first mate of the packet ship Columbia, plying between New York and Liverpool, and the crime is alleged to have been committed last December.

Levi Kohn, passenger's cook on board the Columbia, testifies that the Columbia left Liverpool on the 27th of November last, and arrived in New York on the 9th of February. The day after the vessel sailed witness saw a young sailor, named Henry Gunther, kicked in the back by Alexander Burns, another sailor, the first mate telling the latter to "Give it to the robber;" witness repeatedly saw Gunther kicked by Burns and a sailor called "Johnny," in the presence of the Captain and officers; one day Burns, in the presence of the first mate, told one of the sailors to strike Gunther on the head with a belaying pin, and the latter was beaten until the blood flowed from his nose and face; in the latter part of December Gunther was deprived of his senses by reason of the inhuman treatment he received, and while in that state he attempted to cut his throat. A plaster was put upon the wound, and when he had partly recovered he went on deck. The mate asked him if he wanted to kill himself, why he did not jump overboard. Gunther made no reply to the taunts of the mate, when the latter seized a large piece of wood and beat Gunther over the head and face in a shocking manner, breaking his nose. Gunther died in a short time, from the effect of the brutal treatment he had received.

The testimony of Kohn was corroborated by that of several other witnesses.

Deputy United States Marshals Dwire and McCoy arrested Captain Morrison and brought him before the Commissioner. He denied all knowledge of the alleged crime, and said that Gunther was subject to epileptic fits, and doubtless died from the effects of one.

As the captain is not nearly so deeply criminated as the first mate, and as he was suffering greatly from the effects of ship fever, he was allowed to go, on his own recognizance, until Monday next at 12 M., by which time the first mate, whose whereabouts is known, will undoubtedly be arrested.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—William H. Ruddiman Prosecuting Attorney.—There was quite a large attendance upon Court this morning, but both docks were vacant, there having been no order for prisoners issued on Saturday. The consequence was that the time of the court was taken up with the trial of bail cases, such as petty assaults and battery, etc.

Mary Barker and Margaret Houston prosecuted each other for assault and battery, and in trying to make one another out as horrible shrews, they convinced the jury that there had been a combat, and that each was an aggressor; and therefore both were found guilty, and mulcted in $1 and the costs.

Another female skirmish of a dark character was recounted to the jury, in which Cornelia Peirce was charged with going for Marietta Hall (both colored). It is said that Cornelia met her victim at Seventh and St. Mary streets, and after giving a very flattering opinion of her, bit her fingers horribly. This version was contradicted by the witnesses on behalf of Cornelia, who said that she was attacked and knocked down by the prosecutrix, and then, in self-defense, bit her fingers. The jury acquitted her.

OBSERVATION OF NEBULÆ.—Father Secchi, of Rome, in a communication to the Royal Astronomical Society, London, "On the great Nebulæ of Orion," states that the nebulæ are seen much better in moonlight than on dark nights. This surprising effect he accounted for upon the optical principle, that the difference of two lights is more easily appreciated when they are weak than when they are strong.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Relief of the Baltimore Sufferers—Disaster on the Mississippi—The Eupean Markets.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Sufferers by the Flood—Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—Among the contributors to the sufferers by the flood is A. S. Abell, editor of the *Sun*. The donation is $300, one hundred dollars of which is for the Ellicott City sufferers and two hundred for Baltimore county.

An accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Saturday, near Ellicott City. The locomotive and tender ran off the track, owing to a fresh embankment sinking. The engineer and fireman were somewhat injured. Others escaped. Trains were detained several hours.

The crew of the schooner Eldorado from Philadelphia, which foundered near Smith's Point, arrived here safely.

James Buchanan, a well-known aged citizen, and formerly connected with the Custom House, died on Saturday.

It is now doubtful if the great cotton and flouring mills at Ellicott City, will ever be rebuilt, which must nearly ruin the place.

B. Deford decided not to rebuild.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, August 10—A. M.—Consols 94 for money, and 94⅛ for account. United States Five-twenties, 71¾; Illinois Central, 92; Erie, 38.

FRANKFORT, August 10—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 75⅝.

PARIS, August 10.—The bourse on Saturday night closed quiet. Rentes 70 francs 32 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 10—A. M.—Cotton opens active, and with an upward tendency; prices quotably unchanged. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. Wheat buoyant. Sugar declined 1 shilling; No. 12 D. S., 35s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

Arrivals.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 10.—Arrived, steamships Germania, at 7·30 on Saturday evening, and America, at 6 30 this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 10.—Arrived, steamships City of Cork yesterday, and City of Paris today.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The steamship Celia arrived this forenoon.

Afternoon Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 10—P. M.—Erie, 37½; United States 5-20s, 71¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 38⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—P. M.—Cotton advancing. The sales are likely to reach 15,000 bales: uplands, 9⅞d.; Orleans, 10⅛d. Lard buoyant at 66s. 3d. Pork quiet. Tallow, 45s. 3d.

LONDON, Aug. 10—P. M.—Sugar to arrive, 26s.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 10.—The steamship Tarifa has arrived.

FROM MISSOURI.

Marriage of Mike McCoole—Important Criminal Suit in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—Mike McCoole, the celebrated bruiser, was married to-night to Miss Mollie Norton, daughter of Daniel Norton, a rich contractor of this city.

The railroad from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Council Bluffs will be completed and trains commence running to-morrow.

An attachment suit was entered yesterday in the criminal court against Mr. A. Black, of the firm of Black & Co., bankers and brokers, of this city. Mr. Black drew from the National town bank $9000. Shortly after it was discovered that he had overdrawn his account over $7000, and was called upon to make it good. He replied that the money had been expended, and he could not do it. An attachment was then issued, and the bank taken possession of by the sheriff, but only about $3000 were found. Black's residence was then visited to serve an attachment on his furniture. Fastened to the bottom of a parlor chair was found a package containing between $7000 and $8000, which was recognized as a portion of the money drawn from the bank. Mr. Black was immediately arrested and is now in confinement.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Arrived, steamships Manhattan and Malta.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 10.—Arrived, schooner Francis from San Andres, ordered to Halifax; barque Norsk Veritas, from Richmond for Venice. Passed out, barque Geothe, from City Point for Bremen.

General Dyer arrived here this morning.

Steamer Sunk on the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The steamer Mattie Burnes, from Cincinnati for St. Louis, struck a snag four miles above Cairo, in the Mississippi river, and sunk in two minutes. She lies on the snag, and in great danger of breaking up. No lives were lost. The value of the boat is not known.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 111¾; Reading, 91½; Canton Company, 47; Erie Railroad, 58¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 101½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108¾; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 85¾; New York Central, 128¾; Illinois Central, 148½; Cumberland preferred, 130; Virginia 6s, 53¾; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 137; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾; do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 112¼; do. new, 109; 10 40s, 109¼. Gold, 147½. Money unchanged. Exchange, 110.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, August 10, 1868.

There is no falling off in the supply of unemployed capital seeking safe and profitable employment, and the rate for call loans on Government bonds continue at 4a5 per cent., with a very limited demand even at these figures. There is scarcely any good purchaseable paper offering outside of the banks, and it is in demand at 6 per cent.

Stocks were very dull to-day, as will be seen by a glance at our record of the sales. Government loans were very quiet at the following quotations:—Registered, 1881, 115½a116; coupon do., 115¾a116; Five-twenties, registered, 1862, 109¾a110; Five-twenties, coupons, 1862, 114¼a114½; Five-twenties, coupons, 1864, 110⅝a111; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, 112¼a112½; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, January and July, 108⅝a108⅞; Five-twenties, coupons, 1867, 108¾a109; Five-twenties, do., 1868, 108⅞a109⅛; Ten-forties, registered, 105⅛a105⅜; Ten-forties, coupons 109⅛a109⅜. The second series of the State loan sold at 107.

Reading Railroad closed at 45⅝, b. 30 a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad was strong at 52, Camden and Amboy at 127, Lehigh Valley at 55⅞, Catawissa preferred at 33½, Little Schuylkill at 44, Mine Hill at 55, North Pennsylvania at 33, and Philadelphia and Erie at 26.

Canal stocks were dull and weak. 21 was the best bid for Lehigh Navigation, and 19¼ for Schuylkill do. preferred.

Bank and Passenger Railroad shares were nominally unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$150 Pa 6s, 2 series	107	100 sh Read R......b30.	45¾
$1000 W Jersey 6s	92¾	100 do..s10. flat.	45¾
$10000 do..exempt.	103¾	500 do......ls.b30.	45¾
16 sh Mor Cl Pf	71¾	100 do.	45 69
100 sh 13th & 15th......c.	16	200 do.	45⅝
10 sh Penna R	53	100 do......2d.	45⅝
1 do.	52¾	200 do......b5.	45⅝
100 do.	52¾	100 do......2d.	45⅝
791 do......ls.	53	100 do......b30.	45⅝
5 sh Leh V R	55¾	100 do.	45⅝
200 sh Cata Pf...ls.b60.	33¾		

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10 A. M.	146⅞	11 00 A. M.	147⅜
10·05 "	146¾	11·15 "	147¼
10·12 "	146⅝	11·23 "	147¼
10·17 "	146¾	11·50 "	147⅜
10·23 "	146⅞	11·55 "	147¼
10·28 "	147⅛	11·57 "	147⅜
10·31 "	147	12 00 P. M.	147¼
10·43 "	147⅛	12·09 "	147⅜
10.49 "	147¼	12 30 "	147¼

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109⅜@110; 3 days, 110@110⅛. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 10.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 115⅞@116; old 5-20s, 114⅜@114⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 110⅝@110⅞; do., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; 5-20s, July, 108⅝@108⅞; do., 1867, 108¾@109; do., 1868, 109@109¼; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜. Gold, 147.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¾@115⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 110⅝@110⅞; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do. July, 1865, 108⅝@108⅞; do. July, 1867, 108⅝@108⅞; 1868, 108⅞@109; 5s, 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118¼@118¾; October, 1865, 118@118½. U. S. Pacific Railroad Currency Bonds, 102⅛@102⅜. Gold, 147¼@147½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅝@115⅞; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 110⅝@110⅞; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do. 1865, new, 108⅝@108⅞; do., 1867, new, 108⅞@109; do., 1868, 109@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do., September, 1865, 118¼; do. October, 1865, 117¾. Gold, 147¼@147⅜. Silver, 139@141½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, August 10.—Bark.—The supply continues light and as a consequence holders are firm in their views. Sales of 10 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

Good brands of family Flour are in fair request by the home consumers at current quotations, but other grades are neglected. Sales of several hundred barrels at $7 50@8 25 for superfine; $8 27@9 25 for extras; $9@11·25 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9·25@9·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is less activity in the Wheat Market and prices are not so strong. Sales of new red at $2·40@2·50, and 800 bushels Indiana amber at $2·50. Rye is steady at $1·80 per bushel. Corn is held with much firmness, and the offerings are small. Sales of yellow at $1·28@1.30. Oats are without material change. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 92c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky unchanged; we quote at 62@70c. per gallon, in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, August 10.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 2280 head. The market has again been quiet, and prices have suffered a decline. We quote prime at 9@9½c.; fair to good at 7@8c.; and common at 5@6c. per lb. gross. The following are the sales:—

110 head Owen Smith, Western, 6@8.
65 " A. Christy & Brother, Western, 7½@8¾.
20 " Dengler & Clees, Chester county, 6¾@7½.
100 " P. McFillen, Western, 7½@9¼.
37 " B. N. McFillen, Western, 7@9.
80 " P. Hathaway, Western, 7@8¾.
106 " James Skill, Chester county, 8@9.
50 " E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9.
158 " Ullmann & Bachman, Western, 8@9.
225 " Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9¼.
125 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 6½@9.
180 " Thomas Mooney & Brother, Western, 6@8¾.
55 " H Chain, Western Pennsylvania, 6@7½.
93 " L. Frank, Western 7@9¼.
75 " Frank & Schomberg, Western, 7@9¼.
105 " Hope & Co., Western, 6½@8¾.
37 " Blum & Co. Western 6@7.
34 " B Baldwin, Chester county, 8@8¾.

Cows and Calves—Receipts 200 head. The demand has been good at an advance. Sales of Springers at $45@60, and Cows and Calves at $50@80.

Sheep—Receipts 8000 head. The market demand has somewhat fallen off and prices are lower; sales at 4½@5½ per pound, gross.

Hogs—Receipts 3 00 head. There is more demand for this description of stock at an advance; sales at $14@14 50 per 100 pounds, net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............AUGUST 10.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.............74 | 11 A. M.............84 | 2 P. M.............86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Marapoal, Lancaster, Gibraltar for orders, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Schr Ridey, Armstrong, from Fredericksburg.

Schr Jane C. Patterson, Corson, from Saugus.

MEMORANDA.

Ship H. J. Burton, Burton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 25th ult.

Ship Meridian, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 27th ult.

Ship John Barbour, Chapman, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 28th ult.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Abbie Thomas, Raymond, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol, Eng., 27th ult.

Barque Vinco, Cameron, hence, at Warnemunde 24th ult.

Barque Falk, Kassebohm, hence for Hamburg, was off the Start 24th ult.

Brig C. S. Rogers, Ballard, from Genoa for Philadelphia, cleared at Gibraltar 20th ult.

Brig Foyle, Goucher, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th ult. lat. 47, long 19.

Schr Mary E. Woodhull, Woodhull, from Greenport for Philadelphia at New York yesterday.

Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport 7th inst.

Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.

Schr J. P. Armitage, for Philadelphia, cleared at Norfolk 5th inst.

Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, hence, at Washington, D. C., 6th inst.

Schr Reading RR No. 48, sailed from Norwich 5th inst., for Trenton.

Schrs E V. Glover, Ingersoll, and Lamartine, Butler, for Philadelphia, and Wave Crest, Davis, for do. or Georgetown, D. C., sailed from Providence 7th inst.

Schr Edwin, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 6th inst.

Ship Expounder, Whitmore, from Liverpool for Boston, before reported ashore at Wellfleet, remained in about the same position on Saturday afternoon, making but little water. Two lighters would be loaded with cargo from her that night. Cables and anchors had been laid, and a steam pump was on board.

Schr Allen M. Waite, McRae, from Calais for Philadelphia, with a cargo of lumber, on the night of the 31st ult., while in the South Channel, lost her jibboom, had the end of her bowsprit twisted, cutwater started, bows damaged, knight heads started, etc., by collision with an unknown schooner, which also must have sustained considerable damage. The Allen M. Waite put into Boston the next day for repairs.

There are no Buoys on Mutton Shoal or Muskeget Rocks, near Edgartown.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Arrived, steamship City of Baltimore, Leitch, from Liverpool.

Ship Alice M. Minot, Lowell, from Liverpool.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Late Session of Congress.

From the N. Y. Nation.

Congress has adjourned, after an exciting session, which has resulted in comparatively little harm, and in some positive good. It is impossible to bestow very great praise upon a session which has brought no particular reform in the civil service, in which a revenue bill was smothered through absolute laziness, and which has done nothing towards removing the doubt which overclouds our national credit. Yet the reduction of the whisky tax to a practicable rate, the removal of taxes from cotton and domestic manufactures, the progress made in the work of reconstruction, and the defeat of all the dangerous schemes for an enlargement of paper currency, and of many other plausible but injurious measures, are matters for which our national legislators deserve credit.

The first important subject that was brought before Congress on the opening of its regular session, was the report of the Committee on Impeachment. The feeling of the House was then so strongly opposed to the measure that it was only by the use of dilatory motions that the minority could obtain a chance to be heard as fully as they believed to be their right. Impeachment was then voted down by a vote of 57 to 108. The House and the country felt relieved at this disposition of the question, and it was generally supposed that the President would endeavor so to conduct himself as to avoid giving any excuse for a revival of the project. But this hope was disappointed. Mr. Johnson's pugnacity and perversity would not let him rest in peace. Whether his proceedings were illegal or not, it is at least perfectly certain that his removal of Mr. Stanton was inspired chiefly by his anxiety to do something offensive to Congress, and to prove that he had still some power to annoy his enemies. Had Congress been able to bear the insult then put upon it, we have little doubt that Mr. Johnson would have been encouraged to proceed to some clear violation of the Tenure-of-Office Act; in which case his conviction and removal would have been certain. We shall not, however, renew here the discussion of all the many questions that arose out of the impeachment. To speak it from a merely party point of view, although we had become so thoroughly weary of Mr. Johnson's "ugly" disposition, his perverse attempts to defeat reconstruction on any plan except his own, and his suspicious affiliations with corrupt men and women, that our sympathies were at the outset entirely with the prosecution, yet we became satisfied before the close of the trial, and are now more than ever convinced, that the success of the Republican party next fall is far more nearly certain under the acquittal of Mr. Johnson than it could have been if he had been convicted by the casting vote of Senator Wade.

The release of cotton and of manufactures from taxation was, in our opinion, a beneficial measure. We have always been opposed to any system of taxation which undertakes to collect a little tribute from every producer. Although looking fair on its face, it is open to at least two insuperable objections: it cannot be so levied as not to tax any article twice, and it cannot be collected from every one who ought to pay it. The tax on manufactures was a perpetual source of annoyance to honest manufacturers, a constant temptation to fraud, and a much greater burden on the country than it was ever meant to be.

The only method of taxation on manufactures which can be fully carried out is one which lays the burden on a few articles of general use, so that the revenue officers may confine their attention to those. Unequal as this mode appears at first sight to be, it is only at first sight that it appears so—the tax thus collected would be drawn from a vast number of persons, paying the enhanced price put upon the goods by the manufacturer; and in this manner the burden is about as equally divided as it would be if all branches of production were taxed. The tax being thus paid to the Government by a few persons in the first instance, the assessors and collectors can keep a strict watch upon them, and need not depend upon their representations, as they generally must where every manufacturer is a tax-payer. The Government thus receives a vastly larger proportion of the taxes due to it, while the people are freed from the oppression of a system which necessitates espionage and official investigation into every man's business, or else leaves honest men to pay the whole tax, and to be undersold by their perjuring competitors. The plan of taxing everything has been permanently abandoned, after a long and thorough trial, in countries where honesty among excise officers is as common as it is rare here, and we thank the Fortieth Congress for putting an end to it.

The reduction of the tax on whisky was also a wise act, though for different reasons. The tax ought to be at least one dollar per gallon, because the article is a mere luxury, and the system of taxing a few articles only requires that those articles should be heavily assessed. A tax of one dollar could be borne by whisky without diminishing the production to an extent which the most ardent opponent of teetotalism could believe to be injurious to the country. But the simple truth is, that a tax of the proper amount furnishes a margin for bribery which it is impossible for our officials to resist. It is not necessary, let it be observed, for the "whisky ring" to control all, or even one-fourth, of the revenue officers of the country. All that they need to do, or have usually done, is to control the officers of a few districts, and then confine the business to those districts. This plan leaves them millions of dollars, if necessary, with which to influence a hundred petty officers. Millions never were necessary, however. So far, it does not appear that the bribes used attained to the dignity of six figures. The officers were hungry and eager to sell themselves for contemptible sums. Indeed, the friends of one of the persons recently convicted of the most outrageous connivance at forgery allege, and we think truly, that he received no bribe at all, and committed what was practically perjury merely out of good nature. Certain it is that he was too poor to pay his counsel.

Now, when our revenue service has fallen so low that it seems impossible to get an honest man into it, or to keep him honest for one day after he enters it, and when Congress is unwilling or unable to do anything toward its reform, it is obvious that the maintenance of a high duty is a premium upon bribery, and that the next best thing to do is to lower the duty to such a figure as will give the distiller little choice, as a mere question of money, between paying the tax and bribing the tax-collector. After much examination, Commissioner Wells, who is one of the few men in office who have any capacity for their work, reported that a tax of fifty cents could be collected; and Congress has done well in following his advice.

The action of the House upon the Internal Revenue Bill reported by Mr. Schenck, of which the bill finally passed was a mere fragment, was discreditable enough. The passage of such a measure, remodelling the entire internal revenue system, was the most important duty of the whole session. Almost everything else might better have been sacrificed than this. The whole financial system of the nation—involving, as has long been visible to men who understand political economy, and is fast becoming plain to others, the whole prosperity and honor of the country—depends upon the administration of the Internal Revenue Department. Yet the bill was flung aside, when a few days would have sufficed to finish it, because honorable members wanted to go home and make stump speeches. General Butler's well known personal devotion to and enthusiasm for General Grant may plead his excuse for such a course; but the House cannot expect us to believe that they all feel the same extraordinary zeal in the cause. At all events, if they did, they might have made General Butler their deputy to the people, and have sent him to stump the country for his favorite, while they contributed to the success of the campaign by proving the capacity of the Republican party to reform abuses in the Government.

While referring to this subject, we must call attention to the significant fact that every Democratic Representative except the two or three members who were on the committee which framed the bill, voted to kill it; thus illustrating the truth of the charge which we made against them last week, that they contribute no aid whatever to administrative reform or to the purification of the Government, but are simply a factious, bitter, and selfish minority, who would rather that the country should suffer from the evils of a corrupt and oppressive fiscal system than that their opponents should have the credit of its reform. Let any fair-minded man compare this record with that of the Republican minority in the Congress of 1857-59, under the leadership of John Sherman in the House and of Lyman Trumbull in the Senate, and he will be apt to forgive the Republican party many of its faults rather than entrust the nation to the keeping of a combination of Northern corruptionists and Southern malignants.

Many other topics suggest themselves in reviewing the work of the session, but space fails us. The reconstruction acts of previous sessions have been improved. The admission of the Southern States which have complied with the law has proved the good faith of the Republicans in proposing the terms of restoration. Except Mr. Christy, of Georgia, who has not claimed his seat, and who will very likely claim it in vain, and except the Georgia Senators, every Southern representative in either House is admitted. The removal of political disabilities from many Southern men has been one of the good fruits of the Chicago platform. The ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment is of itself a sufficient theme for a column. But we must leave these subjects untouched. We rejoice that so much has been accomplished. We believe that very few schemes of public plunder have succeeded in this Congress, and that several have been stopped by it. Its faults have been mostly negative. Let us hope that it may yet repair its omissions, and earn for itself a name of permanent honor, as it has now earned the credit of having done better than most of its predecessors.

The Air-Line Route to Financial Ruin.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A correspondent, recently writing to the *Tribune*, says:

> "We favor the payment of the five-twenties in greenbacks. You ask us now, then, will we pay the greenbacks? In gold, to the uttermost farthing, when we can; but meantime we will avoid the ruinous interest we pay at present."

Let us analyze the effects which would result from this blunder, if it should be consummated. The above statement is a step in advance of the Pendleton theory. The writer has discovered, by dint of hard pounding, that when the bonds have been all withdrawn and greenbacks issued, the principal of the debt is as large as ever.

Not a dollar of it has been paid. The United States still owes the holders of the greenbacks $2,500,000,000, which our correspondent says should be paid in gold. But he says we have stopped the payment of the interest. Waiving the point that it would be as just to repudiate the principal as the interest of any debt on which we have agreed to pay interest, and hence the plan, if a good one, stops short of its full fruition by $2,500,000,000, we will suppose the job done. The bonds are recalled. The greenbacks are issued. The blow is struck—whom has it felled?

First. We have agreed to pay $2,500,000,000 in gold on demand for a debt which we could buy to-day for 72 cents per dollar, or for $1,700,000,000 in gold altogether, thus losing at the outset (if the greenbacks are ever to be paid) $800,000,000 in gold, or 6½ years' interest on the national debt.

Secondly. The national debt could not be paid out of the surplus earnings of the people, after paying for the wear and tear of working capital and the support of the people, in less than twenty years. A note without interest, payable in twenty years, is worth that sum which, if placed at compound interest for twenty years, will produce the sum for which the note is given. The note of the Government for $100, due in twenty years, without interest, and sure to be paid in coin, would be worth only $20.

Even were there absolute certainty, therefore, that every greenback note would be paid in full in gold, at the end of twenty years it would be worth only twenty cents on the dollar. If used as a currency in which prices were to be stated and debts paid, all prices would go up 350 per cent. above what they now are, or 400 above the gold price, and all debts would be payable with less than one-third the actual value which would now pay them. If all values would rise at the same time, the extent of the evil could be arrived at by computation. But they would not. Imports and exports, dry goods, wheat, pork, beef, and other exportable merchandise, would rise in price long before wages and rents, and these still long before real estate, and real estate in commercial cities would rise long before, and more than, country property. This would set on foot a general gambling and speculating era, such as the country has never seen. Gold would go up from 140 to 500. The poor man who to-day sells his shop or cottage, that has heretofore been worth $1000, for $1500, thinking he has made a great advance, finds before long that he ought to have sold it for $5000 in order to make himself whole, and that he has lost three-fourths of all he was worth, unless he can swindle somebody as badly as he has been swindled. In such a chaos and wreck of prices and of business, the honest workingman is ruined; the hard-earned property he has accumulated melts like the dew—he scarcely knows why. Such a condition of things is favorable only to the gambler and land-shark, and fatal to all honest and legitimate industry. Talk of saving $120,000,000 of interest per annum! It would unsettle and tumble into chaos the entire property of the country, so that no man could be certain of saving anything. The twenty thousand millions of dollars, which the entire real and personal property of the country is worth, would rise to one hundred thousand millions, and in the rise eighty thousand millions of it, at its advanced values, would pass from the hands of those who have honestly earned it into the hands of speculators. This proposition launches us on a shoreless sea. It has no element in it but certain destruction, wide-spread and terrible disaster. The very existence of business and industry depends on preventing the fools from running our finances upon this rock of repudiation. It is not a question of mere honor but of overwhelming interest—nay, of self-preservation. The so-called payment of the debt in greenbacks, even if they were certain to be paid in gold in twenty years, and therefore depreciated only to twenty cents on the dollar, for this is the basis on which we have thus far calculated, would speedily ruin every non-speculator in the country. The most reckless gambling would be the only salvation of any man of business. But it is not true that the greenbacks would be paid in coin in twenty years, and consequently it is not true that the depreciation would stop at twenty cents per dollar. When they had fallen to twenty cents, they would be three times more depreciated, and consequently further from being paid in coin, than the national bonds now are. The Pendletons and Vallandighams, who cry out against paying bonds in coin that are depreciated to 70 cents, will find it to be just three and a half times as unjust and oppressive to redeem the greenbacks in coin in full when they had sunk to 20 cents per dollar. If there were to be any redemption of them at all, they would only buy them in at market prices, because that would be all they need pay to get them. Just as Mexico is now buying in her debt at six, and as Russia redeemed her debt of 1815 at seven. Hence, when the greenbacks have sunk to 20 cents per dollar, the prospect is, not that they will be paid in full in gold at the end of twenty years, but that they will be redeemed at some future time at the rate of five dollars in greenbacks for one of gold. This prospect is no sooner apparent than the greenbacks go down from 20 to 5, gold goes up, as it did in the Rebel Confederacy, to 4000—all values burst together, the whole national debt, bonds and greenbacks, and bank notes and private notes, are exploded, the people are left without any medium of exchange except gold and silver, and not more than $200,000,000 of that in the whole country. How much business could be done in the United States with a currency suddenly reduced to five dollars per capita for the whole people? Our farms, mines, factories, and stores would be paralyzed as if universal palsy pervaded the business men of the country. Famine would stalk through the land. The operative willing to work would find nobody able to furnish him anything with which to buy food. The merchant would refuse to sell on a credit that bore no evidence of being secure. All securities would have vanished, and no means of doing business for cash would exist. Such a return to barbarism, such a general and overwhelming crash, such a wide-spread and destructive suspension of industry, with the carnival of crime and holocaust of suffering which would accompany it, has never been witnessed in this country. Yet this is the "dainty dish" which some would set before the people under the gaudy and specious pretense of "saving interest" on the public debt. It is the air-line route to ruin.

Choice of Presidential Electors.

From the N. Y. Times.

The action of the Florida Legislature, in taking to itself the power of choosing Presidential electors, is assailed by the Southern allies of Seymour and Blair as part of a scheme for securing for Grant the vote of the South. "It will not be tolerated," is the cry that goes forth from Democratic throats. There shall be a direct vote by the people, the disaffected declare—or, if that be denied, revolution.

Among the loudest who denounce the Florida measure are South Carolinians, whose Legislature formerly chose the electors. The chivalry were satisfied then, for they controlled the Legislature. They condemn the renewal of the system now, because other elements are in the ascendant. The difference in position, no doubt, explains the difference in their political philosophy. They are not likely to be troubled in their own State, its new Constitution expressly providing that "Presidential elelectors shall be elected by the people." But they echo the threats of resistance raised by Rebels in Louisiana and Alabama, on the supposition that the example of Florida will be generally followed by the Southern Legislatures.

Constitutionally the Florida Legislature may have acted within its powers. The Federal Constitution provides that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors"—and so forth. What South Carolina was at liberty to do before the war, Florida is free to do now; and other of the Southern States may follow in the same path, if they please.

But the wisdom of the step, whether taken by Florida or any other of the reconstructed States, is extremely doubtful. Waiving altogether the relative merits of the two plans—election by the people or election by the Legislature—it seems inexpedient to enact the latter with direct reference to the contest now progressing. To render seemly the choice of electors by a Legislature, its members should have been elected in view of the exercise of that authority. The people would then have an opportunity of expressing their preferences, and the legislators would proceed with entire propriety. These Legislatures, however, were chosen without reference to this question, and they cannot now exercise the power claimed by the Florida Legislature without appearing to deprive the people of a cherished privilege.

We put the case wholly on the ground of expediency. As a matter of constitutional right, the new Legislatures may avail themselves of the appointing power. But we are persuaded that its exercise, in the present condition of the public mind at the South, would operate injuriously. It would look like an attempt to secure a snap judgment. It would give color to the pretense that the Republican party is, after all, afraid to trust the Southern vote. And it would be used as evidence of a determination on the part of the Republicans to profit by any questionable agency that may be at hand. These imputations would be as false as other of the Rebel cries. But they should be prevented, if possible. Not evil only, but the appearance of evil should be avoided in a contest with opponents who eagerly seek a pretext for the disturbances they threaten.

The Terrible Counter-Revolution Approaching.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The figures as they come in from Kentucky, are mounting up for the Democratic majority. The last returns, which we published yesterday, set down eighty thousand majority for Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and these returns represent the country districts from which they come in slowly, and will probably show larger gains, according as they are received. The result of the June election in Oregon was quite as remarkable an evidence that the people are awake to the multifarious mischief which the radical party has wrought in its administration of the Government. We cannot, therefore, shut our eyes to the direction of these straws which show how the wind blows. The Republican majority in Oregon in 1866 was 327; the Democratic majority for member of Congress (the solitary one who represents that young State) was, at the election of the first Monday in June, 1868, 1209. Here was a gain of the anti-radical party of over fifteen hundred votes in a voting population of about twenty thousand. Taking these two States as an example, we will find that the people are not abandoning their hostility to the wanton and dangerous policy of the ruling faction, which during three years of peace has increased the national debt and kept up war prices and war taxation. The Kentucky election has taken place since the Presidential nominations of both parties were made; and yet so far from the nomination of the radical convention strengthening the backbone of the faction, or the nomination of Seymour and Blair weakening the spinal column of the Democracy in that State, they have turned events the other way. These results are but the early indications (the skirmish fire as it were) of the great revolutionary battle which is about to open. If the other State elections which are to come off between this and the Presidential contest in November should happen to give like indications of popular hostility to the radical usurpations and corruptions, who can tell but that the nominees of the Chicago Convention may be overwhelmed by the weight of radical maladministration since the Rebellion was wound up by General Grant that they have to carry on their shoulders? If we look at the facts which confront the people when they come to vote, we find that taxes to the amount of three thousand millions of dollars have been imposed upon us. We find that the national debt has been increased to the tune of three thousand millions more. And this when the country is at peace and the people had a right to hope for a reduction of taxes and the national obligation as the fruit of victory won, God knows with what terrible sacrifices to every home and hearth in the country. But instead of the load being lightened we are called on to bear further exactions, to submit to increased expenditures. In order to keep a portion of the country in subjection more troops are called for. Men foisted into Congress from the Southern States, and Governors who really represent little more than a mock constituency, demand from the Government an expensive army to assist them in carrying out schemes and ambitions which are purely partisan and are positively destructive of the peace and good of the country. It is facts like these which meet intelligent men of all parties when they come to cast their votes, and we cannot be surprised that majorities are found to protest emphatically against a continuance of this kind of government.

The people demand a change, and it is the people, and not any particular party, who will make the issue at the approaching election. Names and individual candidates count for very little in this contest. It is a cheap government, honestly administered in view of the fact that the country is at peace, which the people require. A serious counter-revolution, therefore, terrible to the politicians, no doubt, but good and wholesome for the people—because it is being born of the people—is at hand. Nothing but the marvellous activity of our population and the untold resources of the country could enable us to bear the present burden of taxation or induce us to submit to carry it so long. But it is evident that a reaction has set in, and it may be that in the course of events as now foreshadowed the next elections will result in sending a majority to Congress possibly in favor of repudiation, but certainly in favor of a vast reduction of the present enormous taxation. The public mind leans that way. Let us have peace, real peace, is the popular cry, and the popular heart naturally yearns for the possession of that prosperity which should accompany peace. The result of the Presidential election may be so vaguely decided in the conflict between the rights of the Northern and Southern States in the matter of franchise as regulated by radical legislation as to drift us into another civil war; but it is clearly the duty of the Northern States to set the seal emphatically upon the issue by their votes and leave nothing to chance or no opening for conflict. The expression of anti-radical sentiment in the late elections in Kentucky and Oregon is but the precursor of a great counter-revolution, upon the verge of which the country stands this moment.

The Enemy Recoils!

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune* makes two noteworthy admissions—one explicit, the other virtual. The explicit admission is, that the Republicans can succeed in electing their candidate for President only by the most strenuous exertions; the virtual admission is, that it is necessary for the party to retreat from the Reconstruction acts and fight the battle on a different issue. Both admissions are signal-flags of apprehension and distress. We first desire attention to this paragraph:—

> "Yet we do not believe, nor wish others to believe, General Grant's election certain. We would have every one realize that the election is not yet decided—that the Republicans can win if they work, but must lose if they are heedless or apathetic. We hope to carry Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana in October, but by small majorities, such as will animate both parties to more determined efforts in November. Our Indiana friends talk of a large majority in that State; we shall be content with a small one. We do surely hope to carry this State, but know well that hard work is required to do it. Friends of Grant and Colfax! do not believe we shall win easily; for, without strenuous effort, we should not win at all. But work on in assured conviction that victory is within your reach."

This is a great lowering, nay, a complete abandonment of the vaunting and confident tone which has heretofore prevailed in the Republican press since the Democratic nominations. It has been trumpeted all over the land that the Democratic party has defeated itself; that its National Convention destroyed whatever slender chances it had, by its platform and ticket. But lo! a new light has dawned upon the *Tribune;* and as the rays of the sun first gild the highest mountain summits and afterwards the lesser elevations, so the rising Democratic strength which now strikes the *Tribune*, will soon be perceived by the minor organs of the same party.

We are neither pleased nor sorry that the Republican leaders have at last a realizing sense of their weakness and insecurity. Activity will no more save them than supineness, so it matters little whether they prosecute their campaign in a sanguine spirit of confidence or with the spasmodic energy of desperation. In fact, everything they have done for the last ten months is a symptom of discrepitude, but most of all the nomination of such a man as General Grant. Why did they go out of their party to nominate him? Simply because their party had so sunk in public confidence that they had no hope of success with any of their old leaders. But the nomination of Grant has not helped them. In every election which has been held since it was determined on, the party has lost ground. And now, after slighting all their old leaders for a neophyte, and found that he is a weak candidate, they begin to feel the necessity of casting aside all that is most characteristic in their policy. Observe how, in the following paragraphs, the *Tribune* attempts to befog and shift the issue:—

> "This is the real and only question," says Frank Blair. "It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. We must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else."
>
> Frank was entirely right; this is the real and only question; this does embrace everything else. Shall the constitutional amendment, now solemnly incorporated in the foundation of all our law, remain? For this amendment is the Congressional plan of reconstruction. The subsequent measures were adopted in order to secure the success of the amendment; and now that the amendment has become a part of the Constitution, and is so proclaimed by the Secretary of State, the military bills are of no further effect; they pass out of existence. Military rule at the South, in all the States which have adopted the amendment, is at an end. It was never intended to be more than temporary, and its aim having been accomplished it, ceased.
>
> The real issue now before the people, that which they must decide at the next Presidential election, is—Shall the fourteenth amendment stand as a part of the fundamental law of the land?

Out of the general wreck of the reconstruction policy of Congress, the *Tribune* deems it useless to try to save anything but the new constitutional amendment. It therefore represents the stability of that amendment as the chief, and, so far as regards reconstruction, the sole issue of the canvass. We will not stop to remark on the dishonesty of this representation; our object is merely to call attention to the great "change of base" which the fears of the *Tribune* impel it to attempt. There is nothing in "the fourteenth amendment" which forbids the exclusion of every Southern negro from the ballot-box. If they are excluded, the States will have proportionally fewer representatives in the lower branch of Congress, but the amendment permits them to regulate the elective franchise as they please. The fact that the *Tribune* tries to retreat to the position its party occupied before the reconstruction acts were passed, is a significant indication of their great unpopularity, and such a confession of weakness as we did not expect from that quarter.

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S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220
S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

Established for the sale of
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,
WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY.

wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 8 6 1mrp

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by
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126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

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JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
4 11 § 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET,
Has a large assortment of
MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. 8 16§

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 8 15§

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 10 mw

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 20§wfm

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
WRIGGINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry Store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. 5 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 1§p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,
11 11smth§rp No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 4

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—The corner-stone of the new Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Thomas, to be erected at Whitemarsh, will be laid with appropriate services on Thursday afternoon next. The Bishop and several prominent clergymen will be present and take part in the exercises. It is hoped that a large congregation will be gathered there upon this interesting occasion. Fort Washington, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, is within one mile of the church ground.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.—This afternoon the battalion of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves will make a parade in the lower section of the city. The line will form on Broad street, north of Chesnut, facing west, at half-past 6 o'clock, and move over the following route:—Down Chesnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Spruce, down Spruce to Second, down Second to Wharton, up Wharton to Eighth, up Eighth to Fitzwater, up Fitzwater to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Lombard, up Lombard to Sixteenth, up Sixteenth to Chesnut, where the line will be dismissed.

THE RATES OF TOWAGE ON THE RIVERS.—The tug-boat owners and captains held a meeting on Saturday night at the house of the Hope Hose Company, Pine street, above Second, Franklin B. Colton in the chair, Lafayette Markle Secretary. The object of the meeting was to devise plans for the protection of tug-boat owners and captains, by the establishment of a scale of prices for the towage of vessels of different tonnage. After some discussion the committee appointed to prepare a scale of prices made their report, as follows:—

For towing up the river large scows, loaded, $4; chunkers, $3; to Bridesburg, barges, $8; Schuylkill boats, $6; chunkers, $4; Riverton, chunkers, $6; Rancocas and Torresdale, chunkers, $8; Beverly and Shamony creek, $10; Burlington and Bristol, chunkers, $10; Bordentown, canal schooners, $15. For unloaded vessels, large scows, $2; chunkers, $2; Bridesburg, barges, $7; Schuylkill boats, $5; chunkers, 3; Rancocas and Torresdale, chunkers, $7; Beverly and Shamony creek, $8; Burlington and Bristol, chunkers, $8; canal schooners, $8.

For towage to and from Chester and points below, vessels carrying from 200 to 300 tons, $16; and $1 per mile below that point; 300 to 400 tons, $18, $1 below; 400 to 500 tons, $20, $1·15 below; 500 to 600 tons, $22, $1·20 below; 600 to 700 tons, $24, $1·25 below; 700 to 800 tons, $26, $1·55 below; 800 to 1000 tons, $30, $1 75 below; 1000 to 1500 tons, $40, $2 below; 1500 tons and over, $50, $2·50 below.

For transporting about harbor, between Allegheny avenue and Dickerson street, tide water, oyster boats, sloops and chunkers, $4 for loaded vessels, $2 light; barges, canal schooners, Chesapeake schooners, and large sloops, $4 loaded, $3 light; lake boats, $5 loaded, $4 light; sea going vessels, carrying less than 300 tons and up to 400 tons, light or loaded, $6; 400 to 500 tons, light or loaded, $7; 500 to 600 tons, light or loaded, $8; 600 to 700 tons, light or loaded, $9; 700 to 800 tons, $10; 800 to 1000 tons, $12; over 1000 tons, $20. For transporting to and from Schuylkill river, between Fairmount or Market street, and Allegheny avenue, sea-going vessels, carrying under 350 tons, light or loaded, $15; from 350 to 600 tons, $20; 600 to 800 tons, $25; 800 to 1000 tons, $35; 1000 to 1200 tons, $40; 1200 to 1500 tons, $50; 1500 to 2000 tons, $60; canal boats, canal schooners, and Chesapeake schooners, $8 light; $10 loaded; sloops, chunkers, tide water boats, $6 light; $8 loaded. For transporting on the Schuylkill river to and from the mouth, vessels carrying under 150 tons, $3 light, $4 loaded; 150 to 250 tons, $5 light, $7 loaded; 250 to 300 tons, $7 light, $10 loaded; 300 to 500 tons, $9 light, $12 loaded.

For transporting rafts from Port Richmond to Gunner's Run, per raft, $2·50; Shackamaxon street, $3; Noble street, $3·50; Queen street, $4·50; Reed street or Greenwich Point, $5; Schuylkill River or Chester, $8; Wilmington or New Castle, $15; Delaware City, $20; Cooper's creek, $6; Camden, north of Federal, $4·50; South Camden, $5; Gloucester, $6; creeks east side of Delaware River, north of Thompson's Point, $10; Bridesburg, $4; Rancocas, $10. For towage, per tide, $35. For docking at Port Richmond, or towing to steam vessels carrying under 300 tons, $3; over, $4.

It was resolved that between Gunner's Run and Allegheny avenue should be considered Port Richmond, and the rates of towage should be in accordance. After an animated discussion in reference to matters of a private character, the meeting adjourned.

CASUALTIES.—Mary Dougherty, fourteen years old, while at work at Tracy's mill, Twenty-fifth and Spruce streets, on Saturday had one of her hands severely lacerated by having it caught in the machinery.

Edward McLaughlin, twelve years old, while at work on Saturday in a bolt factory in West Arch street, had an arm broken by having it caught in the machinery. Both were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday night Richard Baden, a workman at Gaul's brewery, was badly injured about the head and face by being caught in the machinery. He was taken to the hospital.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Oliver Meeks, forty-five years of age, fell from the second story window of the house No. 1171 S. Twelfth street. He was removed to his home.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock a horse attached to a carriage ran away at Tenth and Walnut streets, throwing out Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and Miss Sharp, severely injuring Miss Sharp.

Mary Shea, sixty-four years old, fell down a flight of stairs on Saturday and fractured one of her arms.

CITY WARRANTS.—The City Treasurer is now in possession of funds to pay all stamped warrants numbering from one to two thousand. The only notice that has been given of this fact is a written one, placed upon the door leading into the office of the City Treasury, as directed by ordinance of Councils, providing that warrants shall be paid in the order as stamped. Until the warrants specified in the notice are paid, holders of those over two thousand cannot be accommodated.

BANKRUPT CASES.—From an official source we learn that the whole number of applications for the benefit of the bankrupt law made to the Court in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania up to this time is 844, and that the discharges granted number over two hundred.

HAY MARKET.—During the past week 408 loads of hay and 67 of straw were weighed and sold at the following prices: Prime timothy, hay, per 100 pounds, $1.40@1.50; mixed and new, $1.25@1.30; inferior, $1.10@1.15; straw, $1·10@1.25.

SCOTTISH CELEBRATION.—The Philadelphia Caledonia Club will hold their tenth annual celebration at Oakdale Park, on Monday, August 17. The Scottish games and exhibitions of feats of strength and swiftness will be open to all competitors.

MISSING.—Captain William T. Todd, of Bridgeton, N. J., who came to this city on the 24th ultimo, and left for Medford shortly afterwards, has not returned to his home, and serious apprehensions are felt concerning him.

INQUESTS.—The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest at No. 717 Spafford street, on the body of an unknown man who died suddenly; also on the body of a female child found in a ditch at Second and Mifflin streets.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The new term of this Court will be commenced on Monday next. Among the criminal cases to be tried are a number for the alleged illicit distillation of whisky.

CERIUM.—The late Dr. Charles Wolf, of Cincinnati, O., while in the laboratory of Bunsen, in Heidelburg, Germany, made an elaborate investigation on the equivalent of Cerium. The papers containing an account of his experiments and calculations have been translated for the *American Journal of Science and Arts* by Mr. F. A. Genth, of Philadelphia. The result of the investigation is the number 45.664 (estimating oxygen at 8) as the equivalent of the purest cerium.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—Gallant Phil. Sheridan says:—"Two solutions were necessary for the settlement of the Rebellion. The first was to take away from it its military strength. That was done at Appomattox. The second is to take away its political strength. That will be done next November. It will be a short campaign, but as decisive as Appomattox."

—The Worcester *Spy* writes the following epitaph for a headstone, which will be wanted before the next snow falls:

Here Lies,
Without hope of Resurrection,
All that remains of
AMERICAN DEMOCRACY,
(falsely so called).
Her appalling crime was to have sacrificed
A Million Lives
And Many Thousand Millions of Treasure
In a fiendish struggle to perpetuate
The accursed system of
AMERICAN SLAVERY.
In the presence of this one enormity
It would be mockery to utter
The name of any
VIRTUE.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* learns that General Sam Cary is ready to stump the State for Grant and Colfax if the Republicans of the Second Ohio District will nominate him for Congress. The Republicans think they can get along without Mr. Cary's services, and they propose to nominate some other man.

—It was Beauregard, one of the chief advisers of the Tammany Hall Convention, who proposed, as we all remember, to fight under "the flag of sable hue" commonly called the black flag. Under Forrest, a Tammany delegate, the suggestion was actually carried into effect at Fort Pillow.

—It is said "you can't eat your cake and have it;" but Blair drinks his horn and blows it.

—The editor of the *World* says Vallandigham is a "pretender" and a "scallawag;" Vallandigham says the editor of the *World* is a donkey and a villain; and Brick Pomeroy says Dowdall, of the Peoria *Democrat*, is a fool, a meddler, and a sneak.

A Newspaper One Hundred Years Old.

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* of the 4th instant takes notice of its first centennial anniversary by giving an extended and interesting review of the period it has passed through. The *Essex Gazette* first saw the light August 5, 1768, according to its lineal successor—August 2, 1768, according to Isaiah Thomas. The apprenticeships of two proprietors connect without a break the first issue with the last—Mr. Cushing, who published the *Gazette* from 1786 to 1823, being an apprentice with Mr. Hall, its founder, and Mr. Foote, the present senior proprietor, having been an apprentice with Mr. Cushing. The early printers, with a taste for pictorial devices which is fast passing away, gave to the infant *Gazette* the figure of a bird with its wings extended, and holding a sprig in its bill, intended, it was said, to suggest Noah's dove: the bird had for a crest a fish, emblematical of the cod fisheries which were the main dependence of the county. Two aborigines, each holding a battle axe, supported the whole.

"There were many vicissitudes and a long period of suspended animation in its early history, which has left a cloud upon the title by which the present *Gazette* claims lineage with the first. The original *Gazette* was moved to Cambridge in 1775, and published with the name of the *New England Chronicle and the Essex Gazette*, and thence to Boston, after the withdrawal of the British troops, where its second title was dropped and its identity lost. It was afterwards published as the *Independent Chronicle*, and became quite famous under that title. Meanwhile three other *Gazettes* were established at different times in Salem, but they all died in early infancy, except the last, which in 1781 passed into the hands of Mr. Hall, who first published the *Essex Gazette*, and has made its regular appearance without interruption since that time.

"In allusion to the principles which have governed its course under its present management, the *Gazette* recalls the association of many years, and says:—'The venerable soldier and statesman, Colonel Pickering—the universally esteemed Colonel Pickman, leader in hospitalities and social position—the beloved and venerated Judge White—the eloquent and honorable Saltonstall—Merrill, the sagacious and witty—King, the elegant scholar—Phillips, born to be a leader of men, and gifted to shine in any deliberative body or executive station—the wonderful Choate—from associations with these, and such as these, and their friends and associates, who are still living, one must be truly deficient in his own nature who could altogether fail to aspire in some degree to their standard of public morality.'"

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	5 05	MOON RISES	10 16
SUN SETS	7 05	HIGH WATER	6 21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON,
THOMAS POTTER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	July 2
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 2
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	July 2
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	July 29
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 30
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	July 31
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	July 31
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Aug. 1
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 1
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 1
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 11
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 11
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 15
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 22
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 13
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Aug. 16
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Aug. 20
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 20

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Utility, Fargo, Providence D.S.Stetson&Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr E. Vaux, Whitaker, Wilmington, N. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Bridgeton, Captain.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r New York, Jones, Washington, do.
St'r Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Alva, Armstrong, 13 days from St. John, N. B., with brandy, lumber, etc., to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Buoy on the Brown passed barque Mary C. Fox, from Havana.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Potest, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Vandalia, Savin, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos E. Palmer.
Schr Argus Eye, Mayhew, 7 days from Charleston, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Paragon, Shute, 4 days from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Schr W. D. Cargill, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Scbr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Fanny Keating, Daniels, from Delaware Breakwater.
Schr A. D. Scull, Scull, from Salem.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, from Boston.
Schr Laura Bridgeman, Hart, from Boston.
Schr Surprise, Beers, from Boston.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, from Boston.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, from Boston.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, from Boston.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, from Lynn.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, from Lynn.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, from Lynn.
Schr Boston, Smith, from Greenport.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 7—6 P. M.—Ship James Montgomery, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, was towed to sea to-day by the tug America.

The following vessels are detained at the Breakwater by head winds:—Brigs J. & H. Crowley, and M. E. Thompson, for Boston; schrs Caroline C. Smith, for Lynn; and Honest Abe, for Boston, all from Philadelphia; Eva, from Virginia for New York; War Whoop, from Norfolk for New York; Mary Francis; E. H. Clark; Moderator; and G. B. Smith, from Virginia for New York; and J. Rodney, from Milford for New York. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Reunion, Collins, for Cuba in 3 days, remained at Aspinwall 28th ult.
Barque Nashwauk, Blank, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 7th inst.
Brig S. H. Hart, Burgess, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 7th inst.
Brig Annie Mitchell, Scott, hence, at Halifax 2d instant.
Schr White Swan, Collins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 4th inst.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, was at Newburyport 6th inst., unloaded.
Schr Porto Rico, Wentworth, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 6th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Capt. Veazie, of the brig D. B. Doane, at this port 8th inst. from Palermo, reports:—July 17, lat. 31 20, long. 34, saw a brig painted green, showing a red signal, with P. P., steering south.

Schr John H. French, Capt. Burgess, from Philadelphia, before reported ashore on Block Island, and subsequently arriving at Newport, had a cargo of 300 tons coal, of which about 150 were thrown overboard in getting her off.

Schr Mary Milnes (of Philadelphia) Capt. Bardge, now at Newport, R. I., has been libelled by the owners of the schr Alonzo C. Austin, with which vessel she collided in April last.

Schr W. L. Springs, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, before reported wrecked on the bar below the former port, registered 216 tons, and was built in 1854 at Philadelphia, whence she hails.

Capt. Kane, of the schr Ann D——, reports by letter from Jacksonville, Fla., as follows:—Vessel left Philadelphia July 1st, for New Orleans, loaded with general cargo. Nothing of importance transpired until the 21st, when, off the coast of Florida, encountered heavy squalls, which increased to a gale, with tremendous cross sea; continuing on the 22d, vessel straining and leaking badly; 23d, gale still continuing, threw overboard deck load, put all hands at the pumps, and bore away for Jacksonville; 24th, finding it impossible to reach shore, all hands being worn out with incessant labor at the pumps, the vessel then having 8½ feet water in the hold and settling rapidly, concluded best to abandon her and take to the boat which we did, when she shortly after went down. We were then about 100 miles off shore. After being exposed for two days in the open boat, arrived at New Smyrna, Fla.; remained there a week without being able to communicate. We finally obtained a small vessel and arrived here August 3d. Lost everything except chronometer.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNER Ninth and Walnut streets. Begins at 8.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, August 10, 1868.
SEVENTH NIGHT OF J. E. McDONOUGH'S SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
AND
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.
MAD'LLES MORLACCHI, DIANI, LEAH, WINDEL, ALBERTINE, AND ALEXANDRENA.
THE ORIGINAL FRENCH CAN-CAN,
The Original French Can-Can,
The Original French Can-Can,
Introduced and arranged by the peerless
M'LLE MORLACCHI.
GRAND MARCH AND DRILL
By the Amazonian Warriors.
RUSTIC AND CLASSIC DANCING.
GRAND TABLEAUX AND STARTLING EFFECTS.
AND
THE TRIPLE TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

MERRICK & SONS'
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen manufacturers. [7 10mwf1y

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 227

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 22

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine
The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET
GIRARD ROW.
Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS.
in every variety.
VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES
In every width and quality.
SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.
ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
8 1 GIRARD ROW.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, from responsible parties, until 12 M. August 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1868. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and the contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
J. C. McFERRAN,
8 3 12t Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON STREET,
NEW YORK, August 5, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 noon of SATURDAY, September 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer Scotland, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by December 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid; when the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid, and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state the sum in full for which the parties propose to do the entire work; and must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will duly execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,
8 6 6t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:—

Section I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hard-pan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, (or similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. 7 16 26t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 7, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 10 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, 10th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Eleventh street, from Vine street to the north side of Mark's lane, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
8 7 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH.
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50 000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000·00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400	ar. Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315 62
		$1 507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,845·40

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]
JAMES TRAQUAIR................PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES................VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR................A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS................SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL $150,000 PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President,
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 5 23

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.
TILLINGHAST & HILT. INSURANCE AGENTS. 409 WALNUT ST. PHILAD'A.
No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company,
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
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GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
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manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 11 1

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TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
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PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1868.

The Appointment of Public Officers.

In a nation such as our own, there is much more danger of too much power being vested directly in the hands of the people, than there is of its being lodged with any public officer. The tendency of all democracies is towards a distribution rather than a centralization of power, and the extreme jealousy of our people renders it peculiarly so in the United States. As good citizens always should strive to preserve a balance by carefully considering the right of the weaker side, it is well for us to see whether there is not more real danger in the overplus of public power, than there is in a mere vesting of appointments in the hands of some officer, himself chosen by the popular suffrage, and accountable to it for all his actions. We are aware of the arguments used in favor of electing public officers. It is said, and justly, that the people have a right to choose directly the leaders of the state, that it is part of the inalienable privilege of an American citizen to say who shall be his rulers, or rather his public servants, and that when this power is taken away, rights are infringed. It is further said that the tendency of the appointing power is to make the officer feel subordinate, not to the people, but to his superior, and leads to a sacrifice of public interests out of gratitude or fear. Then again, by vesting so large an authority with one man it makes him so powerful as to become dangerous to the state, and leads him to seek in his selections not the public good, but his personal advancement. There is no small force in these arguments, and they have so far prevailed in this country, and more especially in this State, that with one or two exceptions every officer is elected directly by the people. So far our experience has not been such as to cause us much anxiety on this head. We have been, as a rule, peculiarly fortunate. The closeness of the strength of the political parties, both in the State and in our city, has prevented them from daring to nominate bad men for high offices. Especially has it prevented the choice of corrupt or ignorant men to any judicial position. But the question arises whether in the future the predominance of one or the other may not become so great as to lead them to venture on such a choice, and then entail on the community the greatest curse that we can imagine. That the politicians will not hesitate to do so is clearly shown by the evil example of New York city, where corruption has no rival on the bench except ignorance, and where a system of petty tyranny and Jeffreys-like bribery disgrace the greatest part of the local judiciary. The fate of the Empire City shows what the effect of a vast political majority will be. So now thinking men are asking themselves whether it would not be safest to vest the selection of the Judges in the hands of the Governor, and require the consent of the Senate, the same as a confirmation is necessary for national officers by the United States Senate. When we recall the vast influence exercised by the Judges, the fact that they possess the keys to liberty and public safety, that not only property, but one's life itself, is in a great measure under their control, we must recognize the vital importance o doing all possible to accomplish the choice of wise and worthy men to such positions. There are interests under their control far higher than mere temporary needs or passing rights The office should be so removed from all the passions of the day as to place its actor above suspicion of being influenced by them. The most satisfactory way of accomplishing this is to make the tenure of the office as secure as possible. If a plan could be devised which would nicely modulate a freedom and a restriction—a freedom from popular bias, yet a restriction against wrong doing and arbitrary conduct—we would have the essence of a judicial system. We are not prepared to say, that by making these officers appointive and not elective, this excellent result could be attained, but the question is one which is beginning to agitate the public mind. The daily increasing evil of the election of judges in New York cannot but force it on the attention of Philadelphia. So long, however, as we are not cursed with bad judges ourselves, we do not suppose that any practical step will be taken towards changing the system of election.

But there is one thing which it requires no discussion to see, and that is the appointing power should not be restricted further. If the tide must flow, let it go backwards towards the days when all judicial and semi-judicial officers were appointed. There is danger ahead in making law officers fall directly under the reach of the popular will, and it is sound wisdom to check rather than extend this tendency towards elections.

Overmuch Legislation.

If it were allowable to paraphrase the saying of the great Swedish minister to his son, that the world is governed with but little wisdom, it might be said that if it takes but little wisdom in our worldly rulers to manage matters, it certainly takes a great deal of law. The constant manufacture of new laws is never ceasing, it is eternal. Fashions may change, minds alter, opinions are reversed, changes are constantly taking place in everything; but we hear of no improvement in the art of stopping this wholesale making and changing of laws. We see simple methods taking the place of complex in the arts and sciences, but laws instead of being narrowed down to the compactest space, are of all our artificial contrivances continually becoming more bulky and diffusive. Congress, at every session, is repeatedly making laws that are just as regularly altered and partially repealed at an ensuing session. Every little petty detail, to take only a single instance, say of the Treasury Department, which is expanded into a number of sections, compacted into a so-called law, introduced, talked over, and passed, is in many cases entirely inoperative. About a year ago, we think it was, an imperative section appended to one of these weighty documents contained specific directions for the payment of the Compound Interest notes which were so obviously the only way in which the payment could be made, that if such legislation was any way at all extraordinary it might have excited surprise. One of our New York contemporaries, and a very able one, too, we well remember, devoted a whole column to spreading its surprise at such a remarkable circumstance. Accustomed as it was to such legislation, even so old a veteran could not refrain from an exhibition of feeling!

If we come to our State Legislatures, what an amount of work. Oceans on oceans of laws! "Alps on Alps arise!" What mountains of lofty nonsense! A young member of the bar was complaining, in a drooping, desponding manner, of the complexity of many laws which had been passed at a session of the Legislature, then recently adjourned. "Hush!" exclaimed an old coadjutor, "don't you see if lawyers can't understand them how inexplicable they must be to the public at large! Consequently we have all the benefit of the confusion!"

We are afraid that our country takes the lead in this wholesale legislative business. Other countries are getting to be ashamed of the vast accumulations, and are making arrangements for simplifying the old trade. Thus the English tariff laws are now confined, we think, to five, certainly not more than seven articles! There is much consolation left us in the fact that, in spite of crude, undigested, and bad laws, hastily passed, and very often as hastily repealed, such is the recuperative power of this country that it rises from these burdens by the natural buoyancy attendant on an elastic land whose resources are every year becoming more and more developed. Despite war and its attendant calamities, no adverse legislation can seriously affect its invariable progress. The reasons for this have been well stated in the language of one of the best writers of the age:—"No ordinary misfortune, no ordinary misgovernment, will do so much to make a nation wretched as the constant progress of physical knowledge, and the constant effort of every man to better himself, will do to make a nation prosperous. It has often been found that profuse expenditure, heavy taxation, absurd commercial restrictions, corrupt tribunals, disastrous wars, seditious persecutions, conflagrations, and inundations have not been able to destroy capital so fast as the exertions of private citizens have been able to create it."

The Coal Miners' Strike.

During the recent strike of the coal miners of Pennsylvania, an unusual degree of prominence was given to the internal jealousies which pervade the coal districts.

In Schuylkill county the strike was universal, and in consequence of the small margin of profit left to the operators many of the latter seemed to be rather pleased than otherwise with the disposition of the miners to suspend work. The general feeling appeared to be that it would be fortunate if the evident production of a larger quantiy of coal than was being consumed, which was depressing the market, could be checked by a general suspension of operations in all the mining districts. The high prices obtained for coal during the war, and the large fortunes realized in some instances in a very brief period, by successful operators, had given an extraordinary and unprecedented impetus to coal-mining operations, and when the reaction came, simultaneous with the diminution of the demand, arising in part from the depression of manufactures, and in part from the decrease of the wants of the Government, there was an unprecedentedly large production. The evils of this depression were most seriously felt in Schuylkill county, partly because it is one of the oldest of the mining districts, and one in which mining is most expensive; partly because coal operations are still conducted there almost exclusively by individuals or small firms, instead of by mammoth corporations; and partly on account of the expense of transportation.

In the Lehigh district there was considerable sympathy felt with the strike, but there was at the same time a general disposition to resume work as speedily as possible, and a pervading suspicion that the whole movement had either been prompted or encouraged by the Schuylkill operators, on account of the depressed condition of the trade in that county.

In the Lackawanna district, where coal mining operations are now conducted almost exclusively by large corporations connected with, or forming part of transporting companies, the most zealous efforts were made from the outset to prevent even the partial success of the strike, and although repeated demonstrations were made by the strikers, their exertions were foiled, and no serious or protracted suspension of operations occurred in any part of this region. The feeling of distrust or jealousy of Schuylkill county was frequently appealed to to induce the miners to continue their labors, and the force of these appeals was strengthened by the fact that the Schuylkill miners refused some time ago to co-operate with a strike commenced in Luzerne county.

An effort is now being made by some of the miners to secure a cordial union of all the miners of the State in an effort to obtain a practical recognition of the eight-hour law, or an equivalent advance of wages; and it remains to be seen what degree of success will be achieved by the movement.

In Victor Hugo's famous novel of "The Hunchback; or, Bell-ringer of Notre Dame," he introduces the following conversation between a bookseller, who fears that the art of printing, which had been recently invented at the date of the story, will destroy his old trade in manuscripts, and a furrier, whose goods were being supplanted by velvet:—

> "I tell you, Monsieur, the world's at an end. Never was there seen such breaking out of the scholars! It's the accursed inventions of the age that are ruining everything—the artillery, the serpentines, the bombards, and, above all the printing press, that German pest! No more manuscripts—no more books! Printing puts an end to bookselling—the end of the world is coming!"
>
> "I see it is by velvet's coming so much into fashion," sighed the furrier.

Absurd as such forebodings seem in this country, they are not a whit more ridiculous than the complaints of Rebel politicians that "Liberty is destroyed," and the "Constitution undermined," because the old race of slaveholders cannot maintain unchecked sway over the South, and continue to hold in abject subjection their former slaves, and the masses of the Southern white men, and to control, through the subserviency of the Northern Democracy the National Government. The political world that has been destroyed is their cunning network of tyranny and injustice, and if the Congressional system of Reconstruction is successful in preventing forever the re-establishment of the old system of fraud and force, it will not only prove extremely useful to all the legitimate interests of the republic, but advance immeasurably the cause of true constitutional freedom.

The Democracy are terribly worried in regard to the letter of Blair, which threatens the bayonet as a means of rescuing the Southern reconstructed governments. They are employing every means to disguise the fact that Blair spoke the truth and nothing but the truth. Wade Hampton moved in a South Carolina Convention a resolution that "While entering a protest against radical reconstruction acts, we rely confidently on the constitutional agency and peaceful measures alone to bring us the relief sought and the reforms needed."

But all their efforts are unavailing. *The fact is clear, a Democratic success means revolution and possibly something worse.*

Interesting to the Public.—The Atlantic cable sends this morning another of those interesting despatches, in regard to foreign races. The following is the way it reads:—

> "To-day was the second and last week of the Lewes August race meeting. The great feature of the day was the Lewes grand handicap of £15 each, with £200 added; the second horse to receive £25 out of the stakes; two miles. The race was won by Birdseeker. The following is the summary:—Ch. c. Birdseeker, 1; b. f Choral, 2; b. f. Ainesley, 3 Time, 4·11. The weather is fair and the attendance large. The betting previous to the race was as follows: 5 to 1 against Birdseeker; 8 to 1 against Choral, and 13 to 1 against Ainesley."

How many of our readers understand these hieroglyphics? How many of those who do understand them ever heard of Birdseeker or Ainesley? And how many take the least interest as to which won? Yet we receive daily this delightfully interesting class of literature.

An Antiquarian Congress.—An international Congress of Archæology and History has been organized by the Society of Antiquaries of the Rhine, and is to be held at Bonn, from the 14th to the 21st of September, under the honorary Presidency of Prince Frederick William of Russia, and the Presidency of Herr Noggerath, President of the society, and Herr von Quast, keeper of historical monuments in Prussia. The regulations are similar to those for the International Congress held last year at Antwerp Discussions on politics and religion are forbidden, and German is to be the official language of the meeting. There are to be three sections—primæval antiquities, pagan antiquities, and antiquities of the Christian era. An exhibition will be held in connection with the Congress, of objects of art and antiquity, selected from special collections or churches, which are little known and of peculiar interest. The churches of Schwarz-Rheindorf, Heisterbach and Cologne will be visited, and other excursions will take place at the close of the Congress. Persons wishing to take part in the Congress, the fee for which is three thalers, should address the President of the Society of Antiquaries of the Rhine at Bonn.

A Civil Service is something which we sadly need in this country. The sober-minded, thinking statesmen of the country appreciate this fact quite as fully as Mr. John Bright, who, in a recent speech at Birmingham, said "that England had at this moment a free press, a free platform, and a free Parliament; but some people looked with alarm upon democratic institutions;" adding, that "he should himself be very sorry, in some things, to Americanize our (English) institutions. In the course of a few months both countries would be engaged in a great political struggle. But there was one thing they had in the United States which he would be grievously sorry to see imported into this country—they had in the change of a four years' dynasty a change in almost all their officers throughout what might be called their internal establishments. Such a change would be most disadvantageous in this country."

The Franking Privilege does not lie idle in the hands of Fernando Wood. It would appear that the local political circulars issued from Mozart Hall have been sent through the city mails under cover of his official frank; and an officer of the committee divulged the fact the other night that he has been in the habit of franking 500 or 600 envelopes at a time with Mr. Wood's frank. Recently some annoyance has been given to the committee by the fact of Mr Wood's franking machine being in Washington, and, therefore, not handy for use. Fernando should have his machine duplicated at once. The franking privilege is such a source of corruption that a few additional machines would not materially increase the burdens inflicted by it upon the country.

The "Reaction."—The Elmira *Gazette*, the only Democratic daily in Chemung county, New York, has come out for Grant and Colfax, declaring that Horatio Seymour cannot and should not be elected President of the United States. The *Gazette* will do good service. The Elmira *Advertiser* says it is understood that no attempt will be made to establish another Democratic paper in that city.

Captain Rynders is a bright and shining light of the New York city Democracy. He is likewise a terrible fellow. In a speech the other evening he declared that he advocated a peaceful election; but at the same time, he gave warning that "if fraud should be attempted, he would be one of the multitude who would literally take up arms against the 'tyrant,' and by the bullet regain what had been lost unfairly by the ballot." Rynders is in his proper place in Blair's revolutionary army.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

At the Chesnut Street Theatre, on Monday evening next, Jarrett and Palmer will produce the great spectacular drama and extravaganza entitled the *White Fawn*, which a short time ago was withdrawn from Niblo's Theatre, New York, after a run which has only been excelled by the famous *Black Crook*. The management announce eleven premiere danseuses, supported by forty coryphees and a grand *corps de ballet*. In addition, there will be the regular stock company in the cast, and among the names are those of A. H. Davenport and Miss Josie Orton, two artistes well known in this city. From the excitement already caused by the announcement of the production of the piece, we judge that it will have a long and successful run.

The Walnut Street Theatre.—Notwithstanding the number of times that the *Black Crook* has been brought out in Philadelphia, the Walnut has been well filled during the past week to witness its performance. Considerable improvement has been made since its last appearance, and prominent among the alterations is in the transformation scene, which now nearly approximates to the original closing act as given at Niblo's. Morlacchi, Diani, Leah, Wincel, Albertine, and Alexandrena all appear in the genuine French Can-Can which was arranged by the fascinating Morlacchi. The Amazonian March is certainly more attractive than ever.

At the American the Can-Can still holds the boards, and draws jammed houses. Mr. Wm. Carleton, the Irish comedian and vocalist, and Prof. M. C. Reardon, the wonderful performer on tumblers, have been re-engaged, and will appear every evening during the week.

Crystallization of Sulphur.—M. Schützenberger has proved, by experiment, that pure melted sulphur may be crystallized, a little below 212 degrees Fahrenheit, in octahedra of the fourth system, without the aid of any solvent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OF THE THREE INVISIBLE BLESSINGS, perfume, light and song, the first has been heretofore considered the most evanescent, but it no longer deserves that reproach. PHALON has made the most delicious odor of the floral kingdom "a joy forever" in his "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by all druggists.

AROUSE! AROUSE!! AROUSE!!!

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES!

RALLY FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868.

Come forward and show the enemies of our country that we intend to be victorious, as we were in 1860 1864, and 1866.

A general meeting of the Club will be held at the HEADQUARTERS, "MORNING POST BUILDING,"

SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11,

at 8 o'clock, to prepare for our first Grand Parade.

Officers of unorganized companies who served in 1866 and those elected for this campaign, are requested to attend, to receive orders from the Marshal.

All members having torches will study the interest of the Club by returning them to the Hall, so they can be cleaned and repaired for use.

Uniforms will be for sale at the Hall during the evening.

Members and the public generally are earnestly invited to attend.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WM. McMICHAEL, President.
WM. L. FOX, Secretary. 8 10 2t

CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, NINETEENTH and WALLACE.—Service will be held in the Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. CROOK. 1t*

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards of the City of Philadelphia. The annual assessments for the above-named districts against persons liable to tax on income for the year 1867, for special tax and tax on carriages, billiard-tables, watches, silver and gold plate, etc., for the year ending 30th of April, 1869, having been completed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that said duties or taxes have become due and are now payable and that the undersigned and his deputies will attend at his office, No. 239 DOCK Street, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., until and including the 29th day of AUGUST, 1868, for the purpose of receiving the same.

All such taxes remaining unpaid after said 29th day of August, 1868, will be subject to the penalty and charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced.

No private or special notice will be given.

7 24 fmw10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

YOUNG MEN
Practically educated for business at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Papers, Etc. Etc.

Students instructed separately, and received at any time. Circulars sent on application.

In the practical value of its course of instruction, and in real advantage to business men, this institution is unequalled. 8 8 2t

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,
5 28t01 Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1868.

The Managers have declared a
DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT,
free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst. E. G. GILES,
8 6 8t Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON
ARE NOW CLOSING OUT
Llama Lace Pointes at Reduced Prices.
SUMMER SHAWLS, at reduced prices.
200 PLAID SUMMER SHAWLS, closing out, $1·25.
SUMMER SILKS, at reduced prices.
BLACK SILKS, AT LOW PRICES.
BLACK SILK HERNANIS, at reduced prices.
DRESS GOODS of every variety, at reduced prices.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 15 cents, cost 32½ cents.
HANDSOME FRENCH ORGANDIES, 37½ cents reduced from 75 cents.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DOMESTICS,
Of all kinds, bought before the recent advance,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET,
1t PHILADELPHIA

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT
Less than Jobbers' Prices.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
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727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
OFFER
POPULAR GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

COATINGS! COATINGS!
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. f3 26m

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STOCK
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS!
Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS
NEW STORE,
NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.
His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies
DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer
THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwf3m

WANTS.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SALESLADIES at a good salary, on the completion of our new building, about September 1. Those only need apply who have a thorough experience in silks and fine dress goods. Communications only received, and considered strictly confidential.
Address STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
8 8 4t EIGHTH and MARKET.

TO CLOTHIERS.—WANTED, TO EXCHANGE an elegant Modern Residence, in Beverly, New Jersey, for ready-made Clothing. Price, $7000. Address, with real name, "WEST," office of this paper. 1t*

SEA-SIDE AMUSEMENTS.

CAPE MAY.—THE CARNIVAL.—GRAND Fancy Dress and Calico Ball, on SATURDAY Evening, August 15, in the Grand Ball Room of the Sea Breeze House.
Costumers can address MARK HASSLER.
8 6 9t Cape Island.

STUBBS' XX
F C B
Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.
Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.
For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 15 1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

LORETTO SPRINGS, ON THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, NEAR CRESSON, PA.
The public are informed that the
LORETTO SPRINGS, NOW OPEN
under the supervision of JOHN McINTOSH, will
RECEIVE BOARDERS
for the balance of the season for Twelve Dollars per week.

Mr. F. A. GIBBONS, the owner of the Hotel, assures his friends and the public that he will use every effort to make them comfortable

Visitors will leave by 11 P. M. train, arriving at Kaylor's Station, near Cresson, at 9 o'clock A. M., the following morning.

Commutation Tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad during the season.
JOHN McINTOSH,
7 31 12t* Proprietor.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.
"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
7 25 eod6w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

HYGENIA HOUSE.
COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,
Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.
7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 18 to OCTOBER 1.
Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,
was opened on the 25th of June.
Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.
The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tt HARRISBURG, Pa.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of Guests.
Music under the direction of Simon Hassler
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
6 2 3m ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.
ROBERT L. FURY 7 18 1m

COUNTRY BOARDING.
CHESNUT SPRINGS,
NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE,
(Formerly Hospital Station.)
Two communicating rooms vacant.
Apply on the premises, or at No 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 23

CLOTHING.

HOW JAMES ANSWERED TO HIS NAME.

A grave and learned man was making a speech to a class of rough boys. He asked the first boy, "What is your name, my boy?"

"Dar," answered the boy, very promptly.

"You ought to say Daniel, my boy," said the professor.

"Well, then, Daniel," roared the boy.

"And what is your name, sir?" said he to the next boy.

"Sam," bluntly remarked the youth

"Well, say Samuel; it sounds better."

And Samuel rang out his full name in the ears of the learned man.

"And what shall I call you?" was the question to boy No. 3.

The number three boy looked gravely into the eyes of the man of letters, and respectfully made answer, "*Jimuel*, if you please, sir."

The explosion of delightful mirthfulness which followed, is stated by all the newspaper reporters present, to have been second only to the delightful mirth experienced and manifested by every boy, when arrayed in a new suit of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHES.

Whatever be the lad's name, whether Daniel, Samuel, Jimuel, or any other name, and whatsoever be the name of the lad's father, let all people remember that there is no place in Philadelphia where both father and son can be better accommodated with FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING, than at

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

INSTRUCTION.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 5 1tf

RECAPTURED.

Herndon, the Murderer again in Duress.

The correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Orange Court House, Va., July 6, says:—

Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, Herndon was caught asleep at the house of Mr. Grady, a relative of his, who lives three or four miles from Trevillian's Depot. He had mistaken the house of a negro for Mr. Grady's, and this negro gave the information to Mr. John Woolfolk, a justice of the peace, who, with three friends, made the capture easily and without resistance. Herndon, indeed, declared that he was on the way to deliver himself up and return to jail.

He was put into a buggy and brought directly here, arriving between three and four o'clock, P. M. On the way he talked but little, and did not commit himself. His arrival caused a degree of excitement very unusual in our village, which is remarkable for its coolness and self-possession, not to say apathy. As he walked to the jail with his hands tied, his form bowed, his feet shoeless and swollen, his face ashy pale, and his whole nature as it were broken, he excited the lively pity of the crowd which had quickly assembled. Many followed him into the jail, but he begged to be left alone with a few, to whom he began to narrate the particulars of his escape, and would have completed it it had he not been reminded that he would implicate others.

He was chained to the floor of his cell by a chain just long enough to enable him to reach his bed, and the iron door, newly repaired, soon closed upon him, leaving him to the rest which he so greatly needed, having wandered about in the rain for ten days, and eating only five meals in all that time.

Last night he rested well, and this morning is cheerful enough to order the jailor to fix up his room as if he were at a hotel. He protests his innocence still; says he passed the first night of his escape in the woods, about a mile from town; read his confession as published in the papers, which in justice ought to have been printed entire and called "an explanation;" affirms that the negroes assisted him by their noise to make his escape; also denies this; tells two or three stories; says he was cool and collected when he made his escape, having read his Bible and prayed long before doing so, etc.

He looks wretchedly, so much so that some predict he will not live a month. Others think he will now act the deranged man, and others again think he is not guilty of murder, but that the woman came to her death in the attempt to procure abortion, in which attempt she may have been aided not only by Herndon, but by some ignorant black or white woman of the neighborhood—and so on.

The mystery which hangs over the affair has not been in the least lifted, and may not be until the trial comes off in October next

Shelton F. Leake, the chief counsel of the prisoner, will probably be sent for at once. In the interim, Herndon relies upon his assistant counsel, Mr. W. R. Sanford. His wife, who has been here looking after the publication of his life, is reported to have said that she never wants to lay eyes on him again. So the matter rests.

THE SEA-BIRD DISASTER.

Recovery of the Remains of One of the Victims.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Aug. 7 says:—

The remains of a woman, supposed to have been one of the victims of the terrible Sea Bird catastrophe, were found at 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, outside the breakwater, at the foot of Randolph street. A boy, while bathing in the lake, first discovered the corpse floating in the water, and notified Officer Clark who secured it by a rope. The Coroner afterwards had the body removed to the dead-house, where he minutely examined it. It was almost entirely nude, the remnants of a chemise and a figured alpaca dress only clinging to the shoulders and waist. From appearances it seemed to have been in the water for some months, which gives rise to the belief that deceased was on board the ill fated vessel, and met her death at the time of the calamity. The feet and hands were nearly gone, having been food for fishes, and the hair, of a dark brown tinge, was also partly gone. The body was greatly swollen, and the features were so blackened and otherwise disfigured as to render immediate identification by means of description almost an impossibility. A gold-plated ring, with corrugated top or cap, was taken from the fourth finger of her left hand, and attached to her dress was found part of a small round breast-pin with gold binding and imitation jet background. Deceased was probably forty years of age, as near as could be judged. The remains will be retained by the Coroner until friends or relatives shall call and identify them.

The propeller G. J. Truesdell, on last Sunday, went to the scene of disaster, off Waukegan. Soundings were made, and the vessel was discovered where she had sunk. A diver went down, and discovered the safe, which was taken upon deck and opened. It bore evidence of having been exposed to intense heat, and upon being opened the contents were found to have been reduced to ashes. Further explorations will be made from time to time, and hopes are entertained that more bodies will be recovered. The body of the woman found yesterday is the fourth of the victims yet recovered.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Pestilence in Pittsburg and Allegheny.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of Saturday says:—

In this city prompt and efficient means were taken to dispatch the diseased animals as soon as the symptoms were sufficiently developed, and also to prevent the spread of the contagion to other herds. Yesterday Mr. Hosack, the Meat Inspector, visited the Stock Yards at East Liberty, and killed the remainder of the eighteen car-loads which had become diseased. Thirty-eight head were killed yesterday, and last evening the yards were entirely cleared and renovated. One hundred and forty head were shipped East to Communipaw, near Jersey City, to a grease and bone boiler at that place, who paid $38 per head, while the price paid here was only $8 per head. These were shipped in separate cars, and the cars will not be used again for shipping cattle until thoroughly renovated, and until a sufficient time has elapsed to warrant their safe use for that purpose. Of the entire lot of eighteen cars, Mr. Horst owned forty-one head, of which eleven died, and one was killed, the balance being sent East. Of the lot belonging to Mr. Alexander, two hundred and twenty three were condemned, and but one hundred and forty sent East, the remainder either having died or been killed by order of the Meat Inspector. One lot, belonging to Mr. D. Groff, passed on directly East, not having been reshipped at East Liberty, and the number is unknown, but it is reported that several had died before passing last of the Central Stock Yards. The lot of one hundred and forty head shipped to Communipaw, went by special train, and telegraphic advices and orders were sent ahead to all points, and to the yards at Jersey City.

The Mayor has stationed policemen at the East Liberty yards to see that none of the carcases are disposed of for any other purpose than that of conversion into grease, etc., and a special policeman is stationed at the establishments where the rendering process is carried on. The disease, thus far, has not been developed among our native cattle; and it is safe to conclude that, unless we have fresh importations of affected stock, the danger of contagion has been averted. We do not entertain for one moment the idea that a single particle of the flesh of these animals can, either purposely or accidentally, find its way to the meat market. There is an extremely limited demand for cattle, and the best and most healthy stock is purchased very cautiously and scrutinizingly by our butchers. The consumption of meat has fallen off in a marked degree, not from any well-grounded apprehensions that diseased meat might be offered in the market, but simply because the more fastidious of our flesh eaters become disgusted at the simple reading of the accounts in the papers. It was so with the consumption of pork, when the panic in regard to the trichena prevailed. The gorge rises at the bare thought of the possibility of eating unwholesome flesh, and the appetite for the most tempting roasts is gone. Numerous instances have been related to us, illustrative of this fact. One gentleman, residing in Allegheny, sat down to breakfast the other morning, and before him was a fine piece of steak, nicely cooked. But he had been reading the accounts in the papers descriptive of the Texas fever, and was tempted to ask his wife from whom the meat had been purchased. She replied that it was bought from their regular butcher. He began to serve it, as usual but one after another began to make excuses—didn't feel well, didn't care about meat, etc., until not a single one would partake. Even he, who had confidence enough to offer it to others, declined to eat any himself, and the steak remained untouched. The same abstemiousness was noticed at the restaurants, and the proprietor of one of our dining-saloons was heard to remark that he had served twenty pounds per day less beef since the panic commenced. Confidence will soon be restored, however, and the savory roasts and juicy steaks will be in demand as before.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in Allegheny yesterday morning by the report that some cattle from the East Liberty Stock Yards had been shipped to that city, and would be offered for sale in the market. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that a number of head had been shipped to Allegheny, and that they were in the Second ward yards. The cattle reshipped were from Kentucky, and were said to be in prime condition. Some persons seem to fear that they may have become infected with disease, having been with those which died at the East Liberty yards.

The effect of the panic caused by the breaking out of the disease at the East Liberty Stock Yards, was observable in the Allegheny market yesterday. A reliable butcher states that not one-third the quantity of beef was sold. The butchers were not prepared for the panic, and the aggregate loss will be considerable.

At a meeting of Butchers it was resolved not to buy any cattle coming from the East Liberty Yards of Chicago

MISSISSIPPI.

Not Wholly Reconstructed—How the Southern Spirit is kept Inflamed.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Times* of August 2, not yet wholly reconstructed, has the following:—

The capital of Mississippi was on Thursday evening the scene of a military outrage—an outrage as brutal, wanton and unprovoked, as any we have recently had occasion to chronicle. The parties to this outrage were Col. Biddle, the deputy satrap commanding the post of Jackson, and a drunken subordinate named Rodgers, a Lieutenant of Cavalry. The circumstances of this latest diabolical outrage, as we learn them from gentlemen who were on the ground, were about as follows: The Democracy of Jackson—that is, all the decent people, white and black—determined to have a great Seymour and Blair ratification meeting and torchlight procession on Thursday night. Some of the young men prepared an effigy of General Grant, a caricature which was very true to nature, inasmuch as the great butcher was represented with a long cigar in his mouth and a bottle of whisky in his hand. Hearing of this caricature, that officious and impertinent satrap, Colonel Biddle, wrote a note to the Hon. John D. Freeman, forbidding the exhibition of the caricature referred to, because Grant is the General-in Chief of the Army of the United States. In deference to the wishes of this super-sensitive shoulder-strap wearer, the effigy was changed to represent Beast Butler, and a stolen spoon, instead of a cigar was placed in his mouth. While the procession was passing, a drunken ruffian, Lieutenant Rodgers, made a gallant charge, with drawn sabre, upon the harmless effigy, and soon brought it, maimed and mutilated, to the ground. In his desperate encounter with a thing like himself—the mere effigy of a man—we understand that this gallant cavalry officer wounded one of his relations by cutting off an ear from the mule which bore the offensive effigy! As the demonstration was purely political and peaceful—as every one was in a good humor—the gallant representative of the army was the only person present who was armed, a fact to which Lieutenant Rodgers owes his escape with a sound skin.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS.—Our constitutions are elastic. They are not easily shattered. In fact, strictly speaking, Death alone can shatter them, for they represent the reserve of vitality, which enables the enfeebled system to react, when the pressure of disease is removed from it. But it is the fashion, when the body is weak, the circulation languid, the nerves tremulous and the mind depressed, to say that the constitution is ruined, or broken down, or shattered. In cases of the kind described administer HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and it will soon be seen how little ground there is for this stereotyped note of alarm. The tonic and alterative properties of the specific, rapidly diffused through the whole organization by the stimulant which forms its basis, will immediately create a favorable reaction, and this reanimating process will go on as the medicine is continued, until strength, health, and mental activity are completely restored. Every day cures of this kind are accomplished. Let the debilitated invalid, when told by his condoling friends that "his constitution is shattered" have recourse at once to this strength-recruiting preparation, in which the finest stomachics and alteratives of the vegetable kingdom are represented, and he will soon be able to meet their gloomy forebodings with a confident smile, and to announce that he has taken a new lease of life under its vitalising operation.

ENGLISH WALKING COAT, NEW STYLE.—
No. 824 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
French Sack Coat, New Style.
No. 824 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
French Sack Overcoat entirely New.
No. 824 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
English Paletot Overcoat, Latest Style,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Under Continental Hotel,
Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours, the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all Druggists.

TONE YOUR SYSTEM.—The tonic properties of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are such that none can use them without receiving essential benefit. The effect will be to maintain the usual stamina and vigor of the system. Sold by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Fred. Brown, and other Druggists.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen, Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

TRENWITH has everything that the reader could wish for in the literary line. His favorite Depot at No. 107 S. Third street is completely stocked with Magazines, Periodicals, Illustrated Weeklies of all kinds, News Journals of later dates, Fashion Plates, Funny Monthlies, etc. He furnishes to his patrons the New York papers of the day long before the arrival of the regular mails. He is energetic, and merits the success he is achieving.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS,
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks.
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
Alpacas from $2½ to $8.
Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERS—BECK.—On the 6th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Heber Newton, D. WILSON CHAMBERS to Miss ANNIE W. BECK, all of this city.

GESSLER—NAGLE.—On Wednesday evening, July 8, 1868, by Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., Mr. EDWIN M. GESSLER, of Philadelphia, to Miss SALLIE A. NAGLE, of Lower Merion, Pa.

DIED.

BAXTER.—On the 8th instant, REBECCA HUNTER, wife of Isaac B. Baxter, Jr.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 228 Pine street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

BESSON.—On the 7th instant, from a lingering illness, HANNAH BESSON, aged 56 years, wife of the late George Besson.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On the 9th instant, ANTHONY W. CHAMBERLAIN, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also St. Augustine's Arch Confraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 851 N. Tenth street, on Wednesday morning, the 12th instant, at 8½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Augustine's Church.

HAMWELL.—In Lower Merion, on the 8th instant, THOMAS HAMWELL, in the 79th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Charles C. Jackson, on Tuesday morning, the 11th instant, at 9 o'clock, without further notice Interment at St. David's Church, Radnor, Delaware county.

KOHLER.—On the 8th inst., Mr. JOHN KOHLER Sr., in the 84th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 646 Franklin street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MARTIN.—On the evening of the 7th instant, SUSAN, wife of Abraham Martin, in the 71st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 1615 Filbert street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock.

MOORE.—On the 9th instant, WILLIAM MOORE, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Upper Darby, Delaware county, Fourth-day, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOULDER.—On the 8th instant, JOSEPH MOULDER, son of Mary and the late Joseph Moulder, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 438 Wilder street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

REDSTREAKE.—On the 8th instant, LAURA BELLE, infant daughter of Amor S. and Isabel Y. Redstreake, aged 16 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 408 German street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer Church Vault.

THOMAS.—This morning, August 7, MARY GRAFTON, wife of Henry E. Thomas, and daughter of the late Thomas G. Addison, of Maryland.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 155 N. Fifteenth street, on Monday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. 610

HOLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE

OF

JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

No. 602 ARCH STREET,

78 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, and 4116 SPRUCE Street, C. J. FELL & BRO.,
7 15 wfmlm5p* No. 120 South FRONT Street.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, 50 or 100 acres. Bristol pike, above 7 mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion house, coach shops, and dwellings to let. Apply on the premises, or to R. WHITTAKER, No. 610 LOCUST. 8 8 2.*

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3mdp

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street.
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §5p

AZURENE,

CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwfsm

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

POPULAR LOANS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

626 PHILADELPHIA.

UNDER SPECIAL STATE CHARTER.

THE UNION

BANKING COMPANY,

N. E. Cor. FOURTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Solicits the accounts of Business Firms, Manufacturers, Dealers, and others.

Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.

Certificates bearing interest at 4 per cent. will be issued for special deposits, to remain 30 days or longer.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Military Departments in the Southwest—General Butler Accidentally Injured

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Military Affairs in the Southwest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—General Orders No. 1, from the Department of Louisiana, dated New Orleans, August 4, issued by General Buchanan, announcing that the command of the Fifth Military District, to consist of the State of Texas, is transferred to Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, commanding the District of Texas. The records pertaining to the District of Texas will be transferred to the headquarters of the Fifth Military District.

The States of Louisiana and Arkansas, in pursuance of orders from Army Headquarters, are organized into the Department of Louisiana, with headquarters at New Orleans.

The sub-district of Arkansas, until further orders, will be known as the District of Arkansas, and will be commanded by the senior officer serving therein, headquarters at Little Rock. The commanding general serving therein, will immediately make the necessary return of troops serving in his district to the Headquarters of the Department of Louisiana.

FROM BOSTON.

General Butler Injured—An Editor Assaulted.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—General Butler was thrown from his carriage in Gloucester last night, and severely bruised.

The Rev. Joseph C. Lovejoy, a well-known Democratic orator, assaulted George Fisher, editor of the Cambridge *Chronicle*, to-day, in consequence of failing to extort an immediate apology for some sarcastic comments on one of Lovejoy's speeches. Only three or four blows were struck, as Fisher made no resistance, and retreated as soon as possible.

The Fire in the Canadian Woods.

STAYNER, Canada, Aug. 10.—The fire which has been raging in the woods in this neighborhood for the past week reached this place on Saturday, and destroyed eleven houses, the railroad station, and all the Northern Railroad buildings. The track is badly damaged, and a large quantity of lumber destroyed. No trains are running regularly to-day.

Fire and Accident in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10—The Continental Hotel, at Crestline, took fire yesterday from gas igniting at a furnace, seriously injuring three persons and damaging the house and furniture to the amount of $1000 before it was extinguished. The boarders lost considerable by theft.

A Bank Robbery in Vermont.

TROY, Aug. 10.—The First National Bank of East Warrington, Vermont, was robbed on Saturday night. The lock of the vault was picked by burglars, and an unknown amount of bonds, belonging to individuals, was stolen. Not much money was obtained.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—Charles Benzens, a brakesman on the Central Railroad, was killed to-day. He leaves a wife and child. He formerly belonged to the 21st New York Regiment.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128⅞	Pitts, F. W. and Chi. R. R.	108⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	58¼	Toledo & Wabash	50½
Phil. and Rea. R.	91¼	Mil. & St. Paul com.	75
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Adams Express Co	52
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	82	U. S. Express Co.	45½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	81¾	Tennessee 6s new	62¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	111⅞	Gold	146⅜
Pacific M. S. Co.	104¾	Market dull.	
Western U. Tel.	84½		

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LIFE IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

We give below several extracts from Colonel Sarmiento's new work on the Argentine Republic, recently translated by Mrs. Horace Mann:—

EFFECTS ON CHARACTER OF PEOPLE.

The character of the country has its usual effect on the inhabitants. Colonel Sarmiento says:—

"When the solitary caravan of wagons, as it sluggishly traverses the pampas, halts for a short period of rest, the men in charge of it, grouped around their scanty fire, turn their eyes mechanically towards the south upon the faintest whisper of the wind among the dry grass, and gaze into the deep darkness of the night in search of the sinister visages of the savage horde, which, at any moment approaching unperceived, may surprise them. If no sound reaches their ears, if their sight fails to pierce the gloomy veil which covers the silent wilderness, they direct their eyes, before entirely dismissing their apprehensions, to the ears of any horse standing within the firelight, to see if they are pricked up, or turned carelessly backwards.

"Then they resume their interrupted conversation, or put into their mouths the half-scorched pieces of dried beef on which they subsist. When not fearful of the approach of the savage, the plainsman has equal cause to dread the keen eyes of the tiger or the viper beneath his feet. This constant insecurity of life outside the towns, in my opinion, stamps upon the Argentine character a certain stoical resignation to death by violence, which is regarded as one of the inevitable probabilities of existence. Perhaps this is the reason why they inflict death or submit to it with so much indifference, and why such events make no deep or lasting impressions upon the survivors."

GREAT RIVERS UNUSED.

The great rivers which drain the pampas are regarded rather as hindrances than as helps by the gauchos.

"Thus" (says the author) "the fountain of national growth, the origin of the early celebrity of Egypt, the cause of Holland's greatness, and of the rapid development of North America, the navigation of rivers, or the use of canals, remains a latent power, unappreciated by the inhabitants of the banks of the Bermejo, Pilcomayo, Parana and Paraguay. A few small vessels, manned by Italians and adventurers, sail up stream from the Plata, but after ascending a few leagues, even this navigation entirely ceases. The instinct of the sailor, which the Saxon colonists of the North possess in so high a degree, was not bestowed upon the Spaniard. Another spirit is needed to stir these arteries in which a nation's life-blood now lies stagnant. Of all these rivers, which should bear civilization, power and wealth to the most hidden recesses of the continent, and make of Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Corrientes, Cordova, Saltas, Tucuman and Jujui, rich and populous States, the Plata alone, which at last unites them all, bestows its benefits upon the inhabitants of its banks."

THE LIFE OF THE PLAINS.

The life of the plains is thus described:—

"Moreover, these outstretched plains impart to the life of the interior a certain Asiatic coloring, which we may even call very decided. I have often mechanically saluted the moon, as it rose calmly and brightly, with these words of Volney in his description of the Ruins:—'La plein elune a l'Orient s'elevait sur un fond bleuatre aux plaines rives de l'Euphrate.' There is something in the wilds of the Argentine territory which brings to mind the wilds of Asia; the imagination discovers a likeness between the pampa and the plains lying between the Euphrates and the Tigris; some affinity between the lonely line of wagons which crosses our wastes, arriving at Buenos Ayres after a journey lasting for months, and the caravan of camels which takes it way towards Bagdad or Smyrna. The wagons which make such journeys among us, constitute, so to speak, squadrons of little barks, the crews of which have a peculiar dress, dialect, and set of customs, which distinguish them from their fellow-countrymen, just as the sailor differs from the landsman. The head of each party is a military leader, like the chief of an Asiatic caravan; this position can be filled only by a man of iron will and daring to the verge of rashness, that he may hold in check the audacity and turbulence of the land pirates who are to be directed and ruled by himself alone, for no help can be summoned in the desert. On the least symptom of insubordination, the captain raises his iron *chicote*, and delivers upon the mutineer blows which make contusions and wounds; if the resistance is prolonged, before resorting to his pistols, the help of which he generally scorns, he leaps from his horse, grasps his formidable knife, and, quickly re-establishes his authority by his superior skill in handling it. If any one loses his life under such discipline the leader is not answerable for the assassination, which is regarded as an exercise of legitimat authority.

"From these characteristics arises in the life of the Argentine people the reign of brute force, the supremacy of the strongest, the absolute and irresponsible authority of rulers, the administration of justice without formalities or discussion."

THE LIFE OF THE CITIES.

The life of the cities affords a great contrast:—

"The Argentine cities, like almost all the cities of South America, have an appearance of regularity. Their streets are laid out at right angles, and their population scattered over a wide surface, except in Cordova, which occupies a narrow and confined position, and presents all the appearance of a European city, the resemblance being increased by the multitude of towers and domes attached to its numerous and magnificent churches. All civilization, whether native, Spanish or European, centres in the cities where are to be found the manufactories, the shops, the schools and colleges, and other characteristics of civilized nations. Elegance of style, articles of luxury, dress coats, and frock coats, with other European garments, occupy their appropriate place in these towns. I mention these small matters designedly. It is sometimes the case that the only city of a pastoral province is its capital, and occasionally the land is uncultivated up to its very streets. The encircling desert besets such cities at a greater or less distance, and bears heavily upon them, and they are thus small oases of civilization surrounded by an untilled plain, hundreds of square miles in extent, the surface of which is but rarely interrupted by any settlement of consequence."

SOCIETY OF THE PLAINS.

There are no nomad tribes on the Argentine plains. Says the author:—

"The stock raiser is a proprietor, living upon his own land; but this condition renders association impossible, and tends to scatter separate families over an immense extent of surface. Imagine an expanse of two thousand square leagues, inhabited throughout, but where the dwellings are usually four or even eight leagues apart, and two leagues, at least, separate the nearest neighbors. The production of movable property is not impossible, the enjoyments of luxury are not wholly incompatible with this isolation; wealth can raise a superb edifice in the desert. But the incentive is wanting; no example is near; the inducements for making a great display which exist in a city are not known in that isolation and solitude. Inevitable privations justify natural indolence; a dearth of all the amenities of life induces all the externals of barbarism.

Society has altogether disappeared. There is but the isolated self-concentrated feudal family. Since there is no collected society, no government is possible; there is neither municipal nor executive power, and civil justice has no means of reaching criminals. I doubt if the modern world presents any other form of association so monstrous as this. It is the exact opposite of the Roman municipality, where all the population were assembled within an enclosed space, and went from it to cultivate the surrounding fields. The consequence of this was a strong social organization, the good results of which have prepared the way for modern civilization. The Argentine system resembles the old Slavonic Sloboda, with the difference that the latter was agricultural, and therefore more susceptible of government, while the dispersion of the population was not so great as in South America."

THE CITIES—BUENOS AYRES.

To the cities Colonel Sarmiento attributes whatever advance has been made in civilization and good government. At present, he says, they are borne down to the level of barbarism. Of Buenos Ayres he says:—

"In 1806 the attention of English speculators was turned to South America, and especially attracted to Buenos Ayres by its river and its probable future. In 1810 Buenos Ayres was filled with partizans of the revolution, bitterly hostile to anything originating in Spain or any part of Europe. A germ of progress, then, was still alive west of the La Plata. The Spanish colonies cared nothing for commerce or navigation. The Rio de la Plata was of small importance to them. The Spanish disdained it and its banks. As time went on, the river proved to have deposited its sediment of wealth upon those banks, but very little of Spanish spirit or Spanish modes of government. Commercial activity had brought thither the spirit and the general ideas of Europe; the vessels which frequented the waters of the port brought books from all quarters, and news of all the political events of the world. It is to be observed that Spain had no other commercial city upon the Atlantic coast. The war with England hastened the emancipation of men's minds, and awakened among them a sense of their own importance as a State. Buenos Ayres was like a child which, having conquered a giant, fondly deems itself a hero, and is ready to undertake greater adventures. The *Social Contract* flew from hand to hand. Mably and Raynal were the oracles of the press; Robespierre and the Convention the approved models. Buenos Ayres thought itself a continuation of Europe, and if it did not frankly confess that its spirit and tendencies were French and North American, it denied its Spanish origin on the ground that the Spanish government had patronized it only after it was full grown. The revolution brought with it armies and glory, triumphs and reverses, revolts and seditions. But Buenos Ayres, amidst all these fluctuations, displayed the revolutionary energy with which it is endowed. Bolivar was everything; Venezuela was but the pedestal for that colossal figure. Buenos Ayres was a whole city of revolutionists—Belgrano, Rondeau, San Martin, Alvear, and the hundred generals in command of its armies, were its instruments; its arms, not its head nor its trunk."

THE "TIGER OF THE LLANOS."

Not the least interesting part of Colonel Sarmiento's book is that which consists of sketches of the prominent or notorious characters of the republic. If a people is to be judged by its leaders, we can hardly form a favorable notion of the Argentines. One of those was Quiroza, "the tiger of the Llanos," a short, stoutly-built, shaggy-headed, vigorous sort of a brute, of no little ability, who won his way upward by being quicker, more desperate, and more reckless in his acts of violence than his comrades. Of him it is related that he kicked out the brains of a man with whom he quarrelled at play; that he tore off the ears of a woman he had lived with, and laid open his son's head with an axe. Yet this monster became Governor, in fact despot, of La Rioja.

CHAOS.

About this time, 1825, the Argentine Republic presented a singular picture. Says the author:

"All interests, all ideas, all passions, met together to create agitation and tumult. Here was a chief who would have naught to do with the rest of the republic; there, a community whose only desire was to emerge from its isolation; yonder, a government engaged in bringing Europe over to America; elsewhere, another to which the very name of civilization was odious; the Holy Tribunal of the Inquisition was reviving in some places; in others, liberty of conscience was proclaimed the first of human rights; the cry of one party was for confederation; of others for a central government; while each different combination was backed by strong and unconquerable passions."

BARBARISM VS. CIVILIZATION.

One of the results of Quiroza's aggressive campaigns was sufficiently disastrous. It was the destruction of Mendoza, a city where civilization had a home and progress was the rule. The author says:—

"The swamps had been drained, the city ornamented, societies of agriculture, industry, mines, and of public education had been formed, and directed by intelligent, enthusiastic, and enterprising men; a manufactory of woollen and flax had been established which furnished clothing for the troops, and an army for the making of swords, cuirasses, lances, and bayonets, with none of the work imported except some parts of the cannon."

With the presentation of this phase of the conflict between civilization and barbarism in the Argentine Republic, we must close the present long-extended article, deferring further notice until another occasion.

LYELL'S GEOLOGY.

A Revised Edition—New Discoveries and Conclusions.

The tenth edition of Sir Charles Lyell's "Principles of Geology," entirely revised, is just published in London. The ninth edition of this work was published thirteen years ago. In the interval Lyell has made some new discoveries and arrived at new conclusions, all of which are now set forth in such detail as to make the "Principles" essentially a new work. We quote the London *Spectator's* analysis:—

"It will be remembered that in the ninth and previous editions the subject of the progressive development of the organic life had been presented to the reader, and that on this, as well as on the causes and proofs of the vicissitudes of climate in epochs anterior to history, there was a good deal of careful and elaborate discussion. It may be well to state at once that chapters ix. to xiii. of the tenth edition, in which these subjects are treated of, are either re-written or entirely new. Considerable additions have also been made (chapter xxvi. vol. ii.) to the discussion on the structure of Mount Etna, and several descriptions of recent earthquakes, and new facts illustrative of volcanic agency have been introduced.

"But it is the third book, on the changes of the organic world now in progress, including the subject of species, transmutation, origin, distribution, migration, and extinction, that most will be found that is entirely new both in matter and method. Such being generally the distribution of the new matter presented to us in this edition, there are also a few scattered remarks in the least altered portions of the book which are of an interest that will claim for them special notice.

"With regard to the theory of progressive development treated of in the ninth chapter, it may be useful to sketch the present line of argument. Recent discoveries having led to the tracing back of the memorials of our race one step further into the past, it is the object of the author to show that the evidence in favor of 'the modern date of the human era, as compared with that of a vast series of antecedent epochs, each of them characterized by distinct species of animals and plants,' has not been shaken. And one main element of the argument appears to be the similarity of the conclusions which are arrived at by the separate study of (1) fossil plants, (2) fossil animals, vertebrate and invertebrate (3) mammalia, and by the comparison of them all. The result of the induction is thus stated:—

"'We have been fairly led by a palæontological researches to the conclusion that the invertebrate animals flourished before the vertebrate, and that in the latter class fish, reptiles, birds, and mammalia made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization. In regard to the mammalia themselves, they have been divided by Professor Owen into four sub-classes by reference to modifications of their brain. In the two lowest, called Lyencephala and Lissencephala, are included marsupials and insectivora and these have been met with fossil in the secondary rocks. Next above them in grade are the Gyrencephala in which Cetaceans, Proboscidians, Ruminants, Carnivora, and Quadrumana are classed, all of which are found fossil in tertiary strata. Among these the Quadrumana rank highest, and the Anthropomorphous family takes the lead in organization and instinct among the Quadrumana, coming also last in the order of time. To crown the whole, the series ends with the fourth great sub-class, the Archencephala, of which man is the sole representative, and of which the fossil remains have not yet been detected in deposits older than the post-tertiary.'

"It is added that the human species being the most cosmopolite and capable of surviving vicissitudes in climates and changes in physical geography among all the mammalia, it might have been expected that vestiges of it would be traced back as far as those of any existing species. It must also be remembered that works of art composed of indestructible materials would outlast almost all the organic compounds of rudimentary rocks. 'And it seems to be a fair assumption that the reasoning powers, which are the main distinguishing characteristic of the human species, would necessitate the co-existence of some works of art with very early, if not with the very earliest, specimens of the species so distinguished. There is also a point of no less significance now than in the time of Anaximander, viz., that the protection of man from other species of equal number and of greater strength depended on his reason, and not on physical superiority, as it is by no means clear that the organization of man is such as would confer a decided pre-eminence upon him, if in place of his reasoning powers he was merely provided with such instincts as are possessed by the lower animals.'

"An objection is alluded to which it would not be right to pass over, but which appears to admit of a satisfactory reply, namely, that the interference of the human species might be thought so wide a deviation from the antecedent course of physical events, that the knowledge of such a fact would tend to destroy all our confidence in the uniformity of the order of nature, both in regard to time past and future. Other changes equally extraordinary might happen from time to time. But 'we have no reason to suppose that when man first became master of a small part of the globe, a greater change took place in its physical condition than is now experienced when districts never before inhabited become successively occupied by new settlers;' and accordingly 'we may suppose the general condition of the globe immediately before and after the period when our species first began to exist to have been the same, with the exception only of man's presence.

VICISSITUDE OF CLIMATE.

"An interesting fact is introduced in the tenth chapter bearing on the proof of great vicissitudes of climate. The fact of the preservation of animal and vegetable substances by incarceration in ice is well known, and has of late years been practically tested in connection with accidents among the Alpine glaciers. The same cause has been the means of preserving in Russia and Siberia many skeletons of mammoths retaining the skin and hair. And the preservation of these animals has a double interest, in that it not only gives specimens of species of great antiquity in a comparatively good state of preservation, but the circumstance that the soft parts of the animal have remained undecomposed proves that the ice or congealed mud in which the bodies of such quadrupeds were enveloped has never once been melted since the day when they perished. It is curious that the heads of most of them are said to have been turned towards the south. In this chapter, also, facts are adduced to prove that there is evidence on the east coast of England, as also in Switzerland, of two glacial periods, with an intervening period of greater warmth, which must have been of considerable duration, if we may judge from the thickness of the beds of lignite for the formation of which it gave time.

"We will not do more than allude to the discussion of the effect on the climate of the earth produced by astronomical causes, such as the procession of the equinoxes and variations in the excentricity of the earth's orbit, because the subject being now introduced for the first time, it would be impossible in the space at our disposal to give any adequate idea of the question. But it must be mentioned in passing that a memoir by Mr. J. Croll, published in 1864, is discussed, and elicits our author's reasons for differing from him in some material points; and that a table is inserted showing the excentricity of the earth's orbit at intervals of 50,000 years, calculated up to 1,000,000 years before 1800 A. D.; and the corresponding number of winter days in excess of the summer days (the winter days being counted when the earth was at the part of the orbit furthest from the sun, and the summer when at the other extreme), and the corresponding mean temperature of the hottest and coldest months taken under the same circumstances. Without going into the details of the discussion, it may be interesting to our readers to know that in one line (that for 850,000 years before 1800 A. D.) the variation of temperature between those two months is stated as 133 degrees Fahrenheit, the mean temperature of the hottest month being 126 degrees Fahrenheit, or 94 degrees above freezing point, and that of the coldest month 7 degrees Fahrenheit, or 39 degrees below freezing point. It is suggested that for various reasons a probable period in which we may suppose that the incarceration in ice mentioned above may have taken place would be from 200,000 to 210,000 years before 1800 A. D

"A most interesting account is given, accompanied by an engraving of the earth pillars at Kitten, in the Tyrol, near Botzen, illustrating the geographical effect of rain as distinguished from running water; and in connection with the geological action of glaciers, both in Switzerland and Scotland, an account is inserted of the Marjelen See, near the great Aletsch Glacier, a lake which is periodically drained by changes in the internal structure of the glacier.

THE MOUTHS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

"A phenomenon is noticed as occurring at the mouths of the Mississippi, which Sir C. Lyell says is without parallel, as far as he is aware, in the delta of any other river. The muddy bottom of the sea off the mouths of that river rises up to the height of sometimes ten or eighteen feet above the level of the sea, and from the tops of these new-made islands gush springs of salt or brackish and muddy water, together with a considerable quantity of carburetted hydrogen or inflammable gas, the tubular cavities up which the springs rise being about six inches in diameter, vertical, and as regular in form as if bored by an auger. The following account of the origin of these lumps is interesting, as compared with an analogous phenomenon noticed below:—

"'The initiary moving power may probably be derived from the downward pressure of the gravel, sand, and sediment accumulated during the flood season off the various mouths or passes, upon a yielding bottom of fine mud and sand. This new deposit forms annually a mass of no less than one mile square, having a thickness of twenty-seven feet. It consists of mud, coarse sand and gravel, which the river lets fall somewhat abruptly when it first comes in contact with the still salt water of the gulf. A cubic mass of such enormous volume and weight thrown down on a foundation of yielding mud, consisting of materials which, as being very fine and impalpable, had long before been carried out farthest from the land, may well be conceived to exert a downward pressure, capable of displacing, squeezing, and forcing up literally some parts of the adjoining bottom of the gulf, so as to give rise to new shoals and islands. Railway engineers are familiar with the swelling up of a peat moss, or the bed of a morass, on some adjoining part of which a new embankment has been constructed. I saw an example of this in the year 1839, in the Loch of Rescobie, in Forfarshire, five miles east of the town of Forfar. That lake had been partially drained, and the railway mound was carried over newly exposed, soft and swampy ground, which gave way so as to let the mound sink down fifteen feet. It then became necessary to pile up additional matter fifteen feet thick in order to obtain the required level. On one side of the embankment, the bog when I visited the place, had swollen up in a ridge forty feet long and eight feet high, the upper portion consisting of peaty matter traversed by numerous willow roots. In the highest part of this upraised mass were several irregular cracks about six feet in their greatest width, and open for a depth of two yards or more. On the opposite side of the railway mound, and about one hundred yards distant from it, in the middle of what remained of the half-drained loch, a new island or 'mud lump' was seen, which had begun to rise slowly in 1837, and had attained before 1840 a height of several yards, with a length of about one hundred feet, and a width of twenty-five feet. It was still strewed over with dead fresh-water mussels and other shells, but many land plants had already sprung up, so that its surface was green.

"We need feel no surprise at the quantity of gaseous matter disengaged from cracks in these newly raised islands, when we recollect that almost everywhere in Europe, where a successful Artesian boring has been made, the water at first spouts up to a height far beyond that to which it would be carried by simple hydrostatic pressure. A portion of the propelling force usually consists of atmospheric air and carbonic acid gas, which last is generated by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter. Of the latter there must be always a great store in the recent deposits of a delta like that of the Mississippi, as they enclose much drift timber at all depths, and the pent-up gaseous matter will be ready to escape wherever the overlying impervious clays are upheaved and rent."

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
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Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River.

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For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

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To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

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For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
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FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.
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Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

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PEREIRE..........Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont
ST. LAURENT..........Bocande

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

Including Railway Tickets, furnished on board, First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

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The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—

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with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.

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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

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ESTABLISHED 1862.

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ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

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CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, August 29
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, September 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesd'y, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Septemb'r 19

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	[illegible]
" to London	105	" to London	46
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

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EVERY SATURDAY,

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No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

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FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travelers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

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FARE......$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

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Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 8, 2½ P.M	Saturday, Aug. 8, 6½ P.M

Sunday, August 9, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Aug. 10, 5½ P.M	Monday, Aug. 10, 9 A.M
Tuesday, " 11, 6 A.M	Tuesday, " 11, 10 A.M
Wed'day, " 12, 6½ A.M	Wed'day, " 12, 10½ A.M
Thursday, " 13, 7 A.M	Thursday, " 13, 11 A.M
Friday, " 14, 8 A.M	Friday, " 14, 12 M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3 50 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

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N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets.
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

A PERMANENT TONIC,

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HEALTH FOR THE SICK.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK.

VIGOR FOR THE FEEBLE.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, a *Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron*, strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, giving *Strength, Vigor*, and *New Life* to the whole system.

PERUVIAN SYRUP	Is a Protoxide of Iron.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Makes the Weak Strong.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Contains no Alcohol.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Builds up the Broken-down.
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PERUVIAN SYRUP	Cures Spring Debility.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Vitalizes and Purifies the Blood.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Restores the Vigor of Youth.
PERUVIAN SYRUP	Is Pleasant to take.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent.

Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to invigorate the debilitated system by supplying the blood with its Life Element—IRON, thereby infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

PRICE.

Large Bottles, (24 oz.) $2·00, or 3 for $5·00.
Small Bottles, (10 oz). $1 00, or 6 for $5·00.

If your Druggist does not keep it, send direct to me, and it will be forwarded promptly by express.

A 32 page pamphlet sent *free* to any address.

CAUTION—In purchasing the PERUVIAN SYRUP, be particular to get the *Genuine*, and not one of the many Alcoholic Elixirs of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron. See that Peruvian Syrup is blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,

No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

For Sale in Philadelphia by

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH Street,
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
AND BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. 7 1 3m

STONEWALL JACKSON.

The Confederate Hero in a New Light.

George Alfred Townsend writes as follows to the Hartford *Post*, from Berkeley Springs, Virginia:—"It was here that Stonewall Jackson inaugurated his first lunatic campaign, a chapter in his life that the Rebel biographers have prudently omitted. In the winter of 1861 he succeeded in obtaining command of a district under Joe Johnston, and at once, in the terrible cold of the mountains, moved his fifteen thousand men upon Bath, to whip Kelley at Romney, Lander at Hancock, and all the other windmills that this strange old Quixote could conjure up at impossible points. He froze a number of his men to death in cutting the Potomac canal, and on the march from Winchester hither brought thirty-two pieces of cannon, two of them being twenty-four pounders, drawn by ten horses each. At Bath there was a little picket which escaped with ease, while the redoubtable General was moving troops up the slippery spines of the mountains, as if he were to take an immense army captive. The retiring troops emptied some dozens of his saddles, and the bulk of Jackson's command seemed unwilling to go on, when he himself blustered into the town, and ordered a crushing advance. The freezing troopers of Ashby, and all the foot soldiers, were now standing on fence rails and planks to keep their feet warm, but some of them were urged forward to Hancock, where Jackson cited Lander to surrender, or he would bombard the town.

"Fire and be d—d," replied Lander.

The General then had artillery planted on the mountain knobs at prodigious labor, and attempted to cross troops on a raft with the river swollen to a torrent. He scarcely put to flight one goose in Hancock, while his pioneers were shot down along all the river bank. Meantime he pushed along the turnpike to Romney, lost two cannon at Hanging Rock, got no prisoners anywhere, was repulsed at Capon Bridge by a few village boys of Bath, and when he projected the burning of bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio road, above and below Cumberland, rank mutiny broke out in his ranks. Almost all his officers signed petitions for his removal, on the general grounds of insanity and thick-headedness. He was ordered from Richmond to fall back to Winchester; and while affecting rage he resigned; he secretly got the Presbyterian clergymen of his acquaintance to threaten to desert the Confederate cause with their congregations unless he were retained. In this campaign he lost by cold, exposure, and the bullet, five hundred men, who never carried a musket again, and his crazy method of marching so disgusted above a thousand others that they went home and quit the Rebel service forever. He narrowly escaped court-martial himself, and descended thenceforward from a plotter of campaigns to be a thoroughly subservient servant of General Lee, who is directly responsible for all Jackson's successes.

I find through the Virginia valley that Jackson never had the confidence of the rational officers under his command. He was ambitious almost to maniacy, moody, and muttering like a gibbering person, lacked the element of organization and order entirely, and had altogether the worst used, most slatternly body of men in the service of Virginia. He knew nothing of distances; being himself an extraordinary pedestrian, he made his men walk for weeks, and his own example on the march shamed them from murmuring; and his successes late in the service so contented them that criticism was disarmed.

I state these things here because I have been undeceived in the current Northern estimate of the famous warrior's ability at almost every point I have touched. He was absent and unsympathetic by temperament, rash in judgment, and his victories are ascribable to his insensibility to fatigue and his regardlessness of it in all his army. He led a strong, ardent body of men, the flower of the valley; and they would march anywhere in the midst of success, and straggle anywhere after defeat. Some of the follies of this wild-brained soldier are so notorious that I shall be old in relating them. When he seized Martinsburg he burned forty locomotives worth half a million dollars, and all the bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio road, and then began to haul engines along the turnpikes to Winchester by horses, whereas he could have run them all up by rail had he not destroyed the road. The locomotives were a serious loss to the Confederacy, and the best five battles he ever fought could not compensate for their loss.

At the beginning of the war he seriously counselled the taking of no prisoners, arguing that a soldier was bound to fight till he died, and that the Yankees had no right to expect quarters any way.

He had been accustomed to all sorts of rough travel, on nag and foot, and with any other body of men than the Valley of Virginia contributed, he could never have kept his command together. General Lee had to subdue this eccentric zealot's crude notions of warfare before he became useful at all. I have picked up some points about him at Lexington, Winchester, and elsewhere, which you may like to have related.

The family of Stonewall Jackson came to America 120 years ago. His remote ancestor was a common soldier in the revolution, and the third generation promised well, intermarrying with Mrs. James Madison's family. Jackson's father drank, gambled, and borrowed away all his means; his mother married twice, and died of grief. The orphan boy ran away from the cruelty of one of his uncles wearied of the protection of two others, and finally disappeared upon a vagabond career, down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Returning almost wrecked, his uncle put him to hard work, and as he had dyspepsia at an early age, he took the active post of constable in a mountain county. Here he was celebrated as a rough fighting character, and his uncle put him upon the saddle a jockey in the country races.

He descended low in the moral and social scale, and his accounts were short in several cases, so that his uncle, his security, had to make them good. His biographer admits that he provided himself with an outfit for West Point, by selling some public claims that he was entrusted with, and leaving the uncle to adjust them. He ranked among the poorest of his class, but slipped through the institution just in time for the Mexican war, where Magruder mentioned him favorably for handling artillery well.

His common origin, dullness, and the meanness of his associations, made him morbidly bashful, and grave for the most of his life. Hence he began to covet religious associations, and shy, self-introspection and self-measurement absorbed him altogether. He used to say that an officer ought to sacrifice everything else to the attainment of rank.

When Jackson applied for the Professorship of Philosophy and Artillery Tactics at Lexington, in 1851, his competitors were George B. McClellan, Generals Rosecrans, Reno, and the Rebel General G. W. Smith. He had probably the poorest success of any of the professors being obtuse, illogical, a jumper at conclusions, and personally unsympathetic with his pupils. He used to fail dismally with his philosophical experiments, to the laughter of his classes, and his mind seemed always set upon dreamy contingencies, while odds and ends of things made up the mass of his actual acquirements. He became a Presbyterian the first year at Lexington, but was so skeptical upon the main points of Calvinism that he twice meditated joining the Methodist Church. He was a rigid Sabbatarian, whipped his own slaves frequently with his own hand, and often whipped them for failing to come in to evening and morning prayers. When he went to war he hired them out, and he died without making any provision for the freedom of any of them. His gossip, Dabney says in a life of him, that Providence made Jackson the hero of the war because he was the best type of the Christian Master. When he became a deacon of the church, he used to make his slaves give, out of their extra labor, contributions to the Bible Society, whose books they could not read. He married Miss Jenkins in 1853, daughter of the President of Washington College, and in 1857 married Miss Morrison, a Presbyterian preacher's daughter. A daughter, now five years old, survives him.

Much of his power originated with his pseudonym, "Stonewall," given him by General Lee at the battle of Bull Run. "Texas Rangers," "Louisiana Tigers," "Stonewall" Jackson scared as many as they ever shot.

Of Jackson's dramatic piety on the battle-field I hear dubious statements. He had lost some of his fingers, and used to hold them up, as if on the attitude of prayer, to get the blood out if the stumps. This was said to be prayer on the eve of action. He had a fashion of creeping around camp in the dark to overhear what was said of him. This was prayer in ambush. He was addicted to dull controversial discussions in his fly tent, such as local preachers in agricultural sections indulge in and his estimate of himself in contrast to General Lee may be instanced when he said:—"I would follow Lee anywhere blindfolded."

That this sort of man should call the Northern people "fanatics," is something odd. His life, except for the great events to which it was attached, was essentially a common-place life. No cadet of the United States owed it so much gratitude. That cadetship saved Thomas Jonathan Jackson from keeping a bar-room or jockeying horses all his days. He never said a shrewd thing that stands in record or memory, and his death is a commentary upon his generalship. He ordered his men to fire on anybody coming up a certain road, and straightway went up it himself. The same troops that Jackson led, as recklessly marched, would have conquered under anybody. They were the flower of the South, high-spirited, fighting stock; but in the history of their leader I see only one power in excess, that over fatigue. He seems to me to be the most exaggerated personage of the war.

His last words were:—"Let us go over the river and rest in the shade." His grave is in the village cemetery upon a grassy knoll, in view of the blackened and hollow walls of the military school where he was taught. Hence, you can see the Blue Ridge near by, unscarred by the long war, and rugged panoramas of nature on either side, with the pretty village stretching beneath. I felt, with all this masculated statue of Jackson recently made known, some sense of grand association with his grave, if no more than of the mighty battles he mingled in. But I heard a negro singing as he worked near by, free and cheery, and I wondered if this man had died in vain; he lived on in a dirge, not in any song.

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 8 1

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·0 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office. No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't,
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Fast Express, due at 6·55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $150; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.
Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.
Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon.)
Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
4 10 General Superintendent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.
Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.
Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
2 27 JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8·27 A. M. and 1·49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M. passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and 10·30 P. M.	
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 2 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15 Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15, and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic.	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Arco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Arco	6·25 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,	
Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.
7 3 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
3 11 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning.
Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [8 5 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday morning.
Aug. 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [8 7 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
August 14, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 200 pieces oil-cloths. [8 8 5t

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LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1000 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., FOR FALL OF 1868.
By Catalogue, on credit,
On Wednesday,
August 12, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found an attractive assortment of new and desirable goods for the approaching season. 8 3 2

BANKRUPT STOCK.
Also on Wednesday, by order of Assignee, a stock of Dry Goods, comprising cloths, cassimeres, satinets, tailoring goods, brown and bleached muslins, wool and Canton flannels, merinos, dress goods, prints, etc., a complete assortment, as found in a well assorted stock.

DAMAGED DOLLS.
Also, on account of whom it may concern, three cases large wax dolls, damaged upon voyage of importation.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Assignees' Peremptory Sale on the Premises.
VERY VALUABLE WOOLEN AND COTTON MILL, MACHINERY, FIXTURES, ETC.
Known as the "Dexter Mill and Dye House," Main street, south of Lock street, extending through to the Schuylkill river, Manayunk, Pa.
On Wednesday.
August 12, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at public sale on the premises.
The Real Estate and Machinery to be sold in one lot.
For particulars see handbills at the auction rooms. 8 8 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 1

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street: rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.
Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.
Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.
Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.
FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.
Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.
Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store. No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE,
Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, } 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

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C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.
5 2 No. 434 RACE Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
65 No. 621 VINE Street.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Statistics of the Denomination Within the Limits of Philadelphia — The Churches—Their Numerical Strength and Contributions—Statistics of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

We are indebted to the Rev. John A. Childs, the Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania, for a copy of the journal of the proceedings of the Eighty-fourth Session, held in St. Andrew's Church in this city, in May last. The journal makes an elegantly printed pamphlet of three hundred pages, and should be in the hands of every member of the Church, as well as of all who are interested in the cause of religion.

From the parochial reports appended to the journal we compile the following important and interesting facts concerning the condition of the churches in the city and county of Philadelphia, and their operations during the year 1867-68:—

When Admitted.	Name of Church.	Confirmations.	No. of Communicants.	Scholars in Sunday Schools.	Contributions.	Salary of Pastors.
1695	Christ Church	44	388	384	$13281	....
1785	St. Peter's	34	*550	478	4880	....
1786	St. Paul's	12	320	382	9917	$2300
18..	St. James'	15	*250	230	*10000	3000
1823	St. Stephens'	41	....	280	17894	†7000
1823	St. Andrew	42	788	976	22905	....
......	St. Andrew's Ch.	7	40	330	850	1200
18..	Grace Church	80	471	580	7818	3000
18..	Epiphany	32	53.	1069	32918	5000
18..	Gloria Dei	27	269	612	5825	....
18..	Ascension	37	240	324	2842	1500
1837	Emmanuel (Kensington)	44	*400	568	*3400	1600
1847	Atonement	18	409	578	10586	3500
18..	St. Mark's	29	418	330	9256	5 00
18..	Mediator	20	520		6468	2?00
18..	Holy Trinity	55	614	975	22125	....
......	Trinity Chapel	23	150	702	1?90	1500
1858	Covenant	......	400	438	7369	2400
1864	St. Thomas' (Af.)	......	....	125	1058	1000
1857	Calvary (Deaf Mute Mission)	15	100	145	2193	1000
1860	St. John, Evangelist	37	180	480	1728	800
1821	Trinity	21	211	286	3661	2000
18.8	St. Matthew's	20	316	512	6805	2000
1842	Evangelists	97	639	718	5?63	20?0
1845	Nativity	13	319	298	6744	2000
1810	St. Luke's	26	*600	841	29192	5000
1846	Redemption	28	*200	*350	4978	800
1838	All Saints'	30	2?2	370	*2100	1300
1847	Crucifixion (Mission)	24	112	442	892	....
185.	St. Clement's	22	....	250	2488	....
1847	Messiah	7	58	100	1440	535
......	Redeemer (Seamen's Mission)	14	50	178	*274	†1000
1816	St John's	......	101	311	1302	700
1842	Advent	34	283	6?8	1483	2500
1841	St. Philip's	18	475	*650	8461	....
1848	St. Jude's	......	....	....	....	....
1859	Intercessor	16	200	164	5577	2500
18..	St. Matthias'	12	200	348	....	1800
1860	Incarnation	24	234	307	8776	1500
	W. Philadelphia					
1827	St Mary's	......	112	77	1369	....
18.2	St. Andrew's	11	120	182	4451	1200
1852	The Saviour	14	66	223	18122	2500
	Germantown.					
1818	St Luke's	24	252	420	18792	....
1853	Christ Church	14	85.	748	*11000	†2500
1858	St. John Baptist (2 years)	17	72	130	6878	600
1859	Calvary	31	81	192	11?06	†2?00
1860	St. Michael's	1	77	92	4017	2100
	Frankford.					
1846	St Mark's	92	391	1242	*10400	†2000
1864	St. John	......	74	*275	1221	800
	Oxford.					
1765	Trinity	......	66	126	*3000	1200
	Lower Dublin					
1765	All Saints'	......	102	....	3777	†1500
	Holmesburg.					
1844	Emmanuel	......	143	131	*2160	†1500
	Kingsessing.					
1844	St James	......	131	181	*2200	1500
	Falls Schuylkill					
1846	St. James, Less	9	90	140	2606	†1500
	Manayunk.					
1849	St David's	5	25	475	4706	†1100
	Rising Sun.					
1821	Resurrection	......	18	60	....	....
	Chestnut Hill.					
1856	St Paul's	13	121	281	17850	†2000
	Roxborough.					
1861	St. Timothy's	11	81	155	3927	†1000
	Bustleton.					
1861	St. Luke's	3	31	77	879	†700
	Branchtown.					
1861	House of Prayer	3	....	120	1228	....
	Mount Airy.					
1862	Grace Church	......	61	179	3317	....
Tot	61 churches	1308	14 517	23 960	$416,228	....

*Those marked thus are estimated.

†Those marked thus have use of parsonage, in addition to salary named.

Appended to the Journal is the triennial report of the Church of this Diocese to the General Convention of 1868. The report of the number of clergy and candidates for holy orders during the past three years shows the following:—

	1866	1867	1868	Total
Candidates admitted	20	17	15	52
Present number of candidates	......	......	......	85
Deacons ordained	15	9	8	32
" received	1	3	2	6
" transferred	1	4	4	9
" deceased	1	......	......	1
Number canonically resident	21	20	19	....
Presbyters ordained	19	10	8	37
" received	9	14	19	42
" transferred	7	21	24	52
" deceased	1	1	2	4
" deposed	......	......	1	1
Number canonically resident	190	198	197	....
Whole number of clergy	211	218	216	....

The following is the report of parishes and of parochial statistics for the whole diocese:—

	1866.	1867.	1868	Total
Parishes organized	6	2	5	13
" admitted	4	1	5	10
Present number of parishes	......	......	......	177
Corner-stones laid	2	1	8	11
Consecrations	5	......	......	5
Whole number of churches	......	......	......	153
" " sittings	......	......	......	60,475
" " parsonages	......	......	......	67
Baptisms:—				
Infants	2,611	3,018	3,133	8 762
Adults	558	570	668	1,796
Total baptisms	3,169	3 588	3,801	10 558
Confirmations	1 810	1,774	1,960	5,544
Marriages	1 027	1,069	1,101	3 197
Burials	1,766	2 173	1,681	5 620
Communicants:—				
Added	2,491	2 459	2 672	7,652
Removed or died	1,206	1,134	1,119	3,459
Present number	17,403	18,180	20,445	......
Sunday-schools:—				
Teachers	2,425	2 645	2,526	......
Scholars	25,678	17,463	25 284	......

The following table shows the Diocesan financial report for the years named:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Episcopal Fund:—			
Capital	$57 111	$57,593	$57,600
Income	3,104	3,147	3,677
Diocesan Expenditures (Conventions and Contingent Expenses)—Income	6,002	7,489	5 509
Diocesan Missions—Income	11,304	12,092	11 780
Domestic Missions—Income	17,590	19 414	25 554
Foreign Missions—Income	14 045	14,550	16,617
Education for the Ministry—Income	17,276	19,705	10,579
Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund—Income	4,275	5,712	6 031
Miscellaneous and Unspecified—Income	90,977	163,546	540,846

The number of parishes in the Diocese which did not report to the Convention in 1866 was 12; in 1867 it was 20; and in 1868 it was 19.

A Building Flooded.—On Saturday night an employe in the third story of building No. 728 Chesnut street left a water spigot turned on, the consequence being that the various floors beneath were flooded. The dress pattern manufactory of Mrs. Allen was damaged to the extent of $1000, the shoe establishment of Kernan & Co. suffered in the same amount, and the Messrs. Macalester opticians, will lose about $300. The water, in running down the partition wall, streamed into the sewing machine store of Grover & Baker, who sustain a loss of $300.

An Incendiary Fire.—At twenty minutes of 2 o'clock this morning an adherent of the Franklin Engine Company, while proceeding up stairs in the house of the organization on Catharine street, above Third, discovered a fire under the steps. Arousing the bunkers, the flames were soon subdued. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE PRIZE RING.

A Sunday Morning "Mill" in the City.

Yesterday was attended with one of those disgraceful scenes denominated prize fights between two well known up-town worthies known as Barney Mullen and Dan Dillon. The subject as to which was the better man, muscularly and scientifically considered, has long been the bone of contention between the friends of these characters. Finally an agreement was entered into by which the disputed point was to be settled. Yesterday morning was the time, and a plot of ground in the northern boundaries of the city, the site fixed upon. The men, some days ago, went into training, but were not in the condition in which longer time would have placed them.

However, fight was the word, and fearing that the matter would come to the knowledge of the police authorities, the principals and their friends repaired to the spot selected at an early hour yesterday morning. The ring being formed, both men jumped into the square and, having consumed a few minutes in the toss for selection of corners, went to work at hammering each others countenances. The fight lasted nearly two hours, during which forty-eight rounds were indulged in. Dillon, whose friends say was under the influence of liquor was badly damaged about the head—in fact, his face was in such a state that his best friend would not have recognized him. The affair caused considerable excitement in the Seventeenth Ward yesterday, and crowds of men who had witnessed the disgraceful affair could be seen on the corners discussing the fight. So secretly was the matter conducted that the police knew nothing of it until after it was all over.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Wife Beater—Cruelty to a Horse—Malicious Mischief—A Haul of Disorderlies—A Dishonest Boarding Mistress—Larceny—A Small Theft—A Colored Man Assaulted.

—John Houston is the name of an individual residing on Otis street, and who, it is alleged, is in the habit of annoying the neighborhood by beating his wife. He was arrested on Saturday, and held by Alderman Heins in $800 to answer.

—Henry Rossing was taken into custody on Saturday, on Otter street, below Front, in the Sixteenth Ward, for beating a horse which he was driving. Alderman Eggleton bound him over for trial.

—John Conover and Tesarius Parker yesterday morning entered a tavern, on Third street, near George, and raised a disturbance with the bar-keeper, whose head was made a target for innumerable chairs and spittoons. The assaulted party ran into a back room, and while there, was threatened by the uproarious fellows. They were subsequently arrested, and held for their appearance at Court by Alderman Eggleton.

—At a late hour on Saturday night the denizens in the locality of Seventh and St Mary streets got into a regular row, which probably would have terminated in a riot, had not information been conveyed to Lieutenant Connolly, who, with a detail of policemen, visited the scene. He succeeded in capturing thirty-four blacks and six whites. Alderman Swift had his hands full yesterday morning in attending to these cases, and did not get through with them for a couple of hours. Twenty-two were consigned to Moyamensing, the remainder finding bail.

—Ann McGowan keeps a boarding-house at Mullen and Somerset streets. Her house being crowded with occupants, one of them, named Pat McAlee, was compelled to occupy a settee on Saturday night. He alleges that Ann robbed his pockets of a porte-monnaie containing eight dollars, and she was accordingly arrested, and on being given a hearing before Alderman Neill was committed.

—Thomas Duffy has been sent to prison by Alderman McDonald, of the Twenty-fifth Ward, on the charge of the larceny of forty-one dollars from the person of one Patrick Kelley. The theft is alleged to have been committed in a distillery on Salmon street above Cumberland.

—A man named Stokes is alleged to have gone into a tavern at Seventeenth and Callowhill streets yesterday morning and ordered drinks, for which he tendered a quarter of a dollar. At the time of his entrance, the bar keeper was repairing a 25 cent note, which Stokes is alleged to have pocketed. Alderman Pancoast heard the case and bound the accused over for trial.

—Yesterday morning Henry Jefferson, with two other gentlemen of color, was walking home from church, and on arriving at Marshall and Brown streets was assailed by the cry of "Moke." On turning around to see who uttered the slang and vile term, he was grabbed around the throat by one Christopher Burns, who, finding he was getting the worst of the bargain, drew a knife. Jefferson kept him at bay with a cane until the arrival of Policeman Miller, who escorted Burns to the Station, where he had a hearing before Alderman Massey. The accused was held in $500 bail to answer.

Hearing Before the United States Commissioner.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Hibler, Captain John C. Blanchard, of the barque Trovatore, had a hearing upon the charge of cruel and unusual treatment, upon the high seas, of one John McKenny, a seaman on the vessel.

John McKenny sworn—I was a seaman on the barque, I shipped at New York to go to Matanzas; on the 13th of July myself and another man named Anthony Andrews were upon the topmast rigging; I was working there, and asked Anthony whether my work was right; the mate on deck, Mr. Parks, told us to stop talking; I asked the mate whether we were not allowed to talk; Mr. Parks said to me, "Dry up or I will make you;" I made a reply; there was no further talk for about half an hour after I came down; Mr. Parks then asked me if I wished to insult him; I told him I did not; Parks then took me by the shoulder, and said he would "mash my face;" I told him he had better not, that if he struck me I would resist it; he then struck me in the mouth with his fist; we then clinched, and Parks threw me on some spars; he kept me down on my back, while I held his hands in order to prevent him striking me; after I was let up the captain ordered me put in irons; I was put in irons, and while they were upon me, the captain ordered me "to be hung up to dry;" a rope was put between the irons, and I was hoisted up into the rigging, my toes just touching the deck; I remained thus triced up about fifty minutes; after the Captain had his dinner, he came up to me and said that he had no pleasure in punishing a man, but that the man who insulted his officers insulted him; I told him I wished to insult no one, and that I was sorry I had used course language towards the mate; the Captain then ordered me let down; my right arm I could scarcely use for a week.

Sewell Lancaster, second mate of the vessel sworn—I assisted to trice the prosecutor into the rigging; I should judge he was triced up about forty or fifty minutes.

Defendant discharged.

Thrown from a Carriage.—Yesterday evening Hugh Hagerty, residing at Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets, while driving a horse along the latter thoroughfare was thrown from his carriage and cut about the head. He was at first conveyed to the Eighth District Station and then to his home.

Senator Miller, of Georgia.

The Atlanta *Era* says:—"The *Tribune* is mistaken in several points in regard to Dr. Miller, the new Georgia Senator, which, in justice to him and the Legislature, we correct. He has all the while favored an acceptance of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. He advocated a Convention, and was elected a member of the same from this county, as a reconstructionist. In the Convention he labored ardently and with great ability, co-operating with that party which sought to restore the State to the Union. He favored the ratification of the Constitution by the people, though he supported General Gordon for Governor. He is now directly in favor of a continuation of the organization of the State upon the present basis, and is opposed to the destruction of the work as it now stands. The *Tribune* has been evidently misinformed."

—Beecher says he would rather go without pickles than without pictures.

THE SOUTH.

The Temper of the Rebels and Disloyal Journals.

The temper of a majority of the Southern Rebels is very clearly shown by the following extracts. Howell Cobb says:—

The grinning skeletons which have been set up in our midst as legislators shall be ousted by Frank Blair, whom our party has expressly appointed for that purpose. * * * * Come one and all, and let us snatch the old banner from the dust, give it again to the breeze, and, if needs be, to the God of battles, and strike one more honest blow for constitutional liberty. * * * * The doors are wide open—wide enough, broad enough to receive every white man in Georgia, unless you should discover him coming to you creeping and crawling under the Chicago Platform. Upon them there should be no mercy. They have dishonored themselves and sought to dishonor you. Anathematize them. Drive them from the pale of social and political society. Oh, heaven! for some blistering words, that I may write infamy upon the forehead of these men, that they may travel through earth despised of all men and rejected of heaven, scorned by the Devil himself. They may seek their final congenial resting place under the mudsills of that ancient institution.

The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury*, with the Seymour and Blair colors at the head of its columns, in a flaming article in their behalf, exclaims:—

"With the skull and cross-bones of the 'lost cause' before us, we will swear that this is a White Man's Government. We must make the negro understand we are the men we were when we had him in abject bondage, and make him feel that when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, he has aroused a power that will control him or destroy him."

Albert Pike, of the Memphis *Appeal*, counsels thus:—

"Young men, it is for you to bring back these golden days. The South is our land; the North is a foreign and hostile realm. Stand at the altar of your country. Swear eternal hatred of its oppressors. Swear that the day shall come, if these oppressors shall continue, when the Susquehanna and Ohio shall be like rivers of fire, as they are now rivers of blood, between your native land and that of the Northern Huns, which no man shall attempt to cross, and live. * * * * We do not love, and will not pretend to love that Union though we have agreed to obey the laws of the conqueror. If the old Union cannot be restored, we will hope to see the South independent before we die; and if Jacobinism is to become supreme in the North, we wish there could be an impassable wall or a gulf of fire between it and our Southern States. The day will come when the South will be independent."

John Forsythe, of the Mobile *Advertiser*, writes thus:—

"Now, if civil war comes out of this conflict of political forces, the white men of the South cannot be worsted; for war and its terrors, in their deadliest form, are not comparable to the evils they will have to endure under a perpetuation of scallawag and carpet-bag rule. And here we may as well say that the people of the South do not intend to submit to that permanent rule, result as the Presidential election may. And they have only submitted to its indignities and insults so far because they have been waiting for the good sense and justice of the American people to relieve them from it, and restore them to their civil rights in the November elections."

The Vicksburg *Times* adds:—

Objection is made down this way to the endorsement of the Blair letter by a few timid people on the score of prudence, and yet it was this identical letter of Frank Blair to his friend, Colonel Broadhead, that secured the Missouri hero the nomination for Vice-President. *We want just such ammunition as Frank Blair uses.*

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* asserts:—

Under our laws Virginia has a right to vote in the next Presidential election. Traitors would deny us that right and accompany that denial with threats. Virginians are not to be frightened. Virginia has an unquestionable right to vote, and Virginia will vote. We owe it to ourselves—to truth—to the national Democracy. The law is clear. Virginia must vote. To the counting of our votes the national Democracy stands solemnly pledged. Let us do our duty—and vote. Let us leave to the people of the North their duty—counting our vote.

GENERAL BUTLER.

His Political Address at Gloucester Mass.

On Saturday evening General Butler delivered an interesting speech at Gloucester, Mass. He proceeded to prove, by liberal extracts from Democratic speeches and Rebel newspapers, every statement he had made. Then he declared that the only question of the hour was, "Peace or war. Peace under the national banner upheld by Grant and Colfax. War under the black flag raised by Seymour and Blair."

The next matter taken up was that personal affair between him and General Grant. He said:—

"My enemies, your enemies, and the enemies of the country, as a means of sowing dissensions in the Republican ranks, have told you that because of personal difference upon military questions heretofore existing between the General of the armies, whom you selected as your candidate for President, and myself, that I should swerve from the path of loyalty to the Republican party and to the country, which I had marked out for myself at the beginning of this contest seven years ago, and refuse to support that party in the coming election, or at least one of its nominees. These slanderers mistake their man. I shall go as I begun. When the first hostile gun was fired at the flag of the Union in 1861, I marched among the earliest at the head of the men of Essex and Massachusetts for the suppression of the rebellion; and, until the country is restored to that peace and prosperous tranquillity which it is her destiny to enjoy, I shall still march on with the men of Essex and Massachusetts, fighting the enemies of my country wherever and whenever found. Not content, however, with these slanders, finding that I had never wavered in my support of the principles of the Republican party, they next maligned both General Grant and myself, by asserting that, to achieve some supposed personal advantage to each, an improper and unworthy agreement as to personal difficulties, some bargain, such as they would have made had they been in our places, had been patched up between us alike disgraceful to us both. I take pleasure in declaring to you, fellow-citizens, as well in behalf of General Grant as myself, that nothing of the kind has taken place. A difference in social life, merely rising from misunderstanding, has been the subject of mutually satisfactory explanation. No more, no less. I shall advocate the election of General Grant as the man selected by my party, whose patriotism, energy, and success at the head of the armies of the United States, in destroying the Rebellion in arms, gives satisfactory assurance that he will be able, at the head of the Government, to resist this new phase of the Rebellion transferred to civil life; and his administration, devoted to such patriotic work, shall have the same cordial and hearty support from me that it would have were he my dearest friend."

His closing words were the following:—

"The issue is made up—loyalty on the one side, treason on the other. No man can hesitate. The North will again rise up as one man. The soldiers of the republic will march once more to the rescue. The principles we have fought for shall never be dishonored. The flag we have loved and reverenced shall not trail in the dust. The cause of liberty is our cause, the cause of the country, the cause of oppressed millions throughout the world, as in the past, so in the future, shall triumph more and more forever."

DISASTER.

Additional Particulars of the Wreck of the Henry Trowbridge.

The N. Y. Times of this morning says:—

Henry Trowbridge left port on the 4th inst. for Barbados, with an assorted cargo, which included about fifty horses, forty mules, and twenty-four sheep. Captain Hotchkiss was accompanied by his wife and daughter, (a girl of about twelve years of age,) and the crew consisted of the first and second mates, the cook and steward and six men before the mast. The following is the list:—

F. Hotchkiss, New Haven, captain; Oscar Hoffman, New York, first mate; Samuel Johnson, New York, second mate; Robert J. Taylor (colored), New York, cook and steward; Henry McLaine, Frank McKenzie, Henry Girvin, John McKenzie, Peter Smith and John Hoyle, all of New York, seamen.

When Captain Lochman, of the pilot boat Nettie, took the wreck in tow, the three masts were all broken almost close to the deck and everything of a moveable character on the deck seemed to have been washed overboard.

The compass, the chronometer, charts, and other articles of more or less service to a wrecked party appeared to have been carefully removed, and the theory is that the persons who have not already turned up dead may have taken to the boat, and assumed the chance of being saved as best they might. A further search was made in the forecastle of the Trowbridge yesterday, when the body of another of the seamen was discovered lying in one of the berths. The horses, mules, and sheep which constituted the deck load, had all been washed into the sea. It is not improbable, under such circumstances, that some of the crew on duty at the time may have been killed by the shifting materials on deck, then washed overboard; at all events, there does not appear to have been either time or opportunity for them to call the watch from below, unless, indeed, the fourth man, whose body has been found in the forecastle, went thither to alarm his shipmates; and this theory seems feasible, as one man would be required "at the wheel," leaving the officers, or one of them, and two seamen to attend to deck duty. However the crew were disposed of, it is evident that for a short time, perhaps for several hours, the successive crashing of masts, the grating of cordage, the dashing to and fro of the cribs containing the horses, mules, and sheep, the bewilderment of the dumb animals awaiting another sea to wash them into the ocean, the anxiety of the men on board for the Captain's wife and daughter, and the combined struggle of all for life with the water-logged and dismasted vessel rolling about and rocking from side to side in the trough of the sea, must have been a most heart-rending affair. The ill-fated vessel was built at New Haven, and named after the senior member of the firm of Henry Trowbridge & Sons, merchants in that city. All the bodies have been removed to the dead house by order of the Coroner, who will hold an inquest at the county court-house to-day, by which time some additional particulars of the sad disaster may be developed.

Frightful Homicide in Detroit.

The Detroit *Post* of Saturday last says:—On Wednesday evening at about 6 o'clock, an affray occurred on the corner of Michigan avenue and Griswold street, Detroit, between Charles Rice, a clerk in the City Assessor's office, and Patrick Fitzgerald, a drayman, which resulted in the death of the former. It appears that Rice had employed Fitzgerald to haul some rope and tackle to a Democratic Pole raising on Grand River street, some time since. A piece of the rope was lost, the Democratic club was assessed to pay for it, and Rice promised to call the drayman to account. Meeting Fitzgerald at the place and time indicated above, he accused him of stealing a piece of rope. From this an angry dispute arose, and when Rice applied to Fitzgerald an abusive epithet, the latter stepped back, and picked up a round paving-stone, and told Rice not to repeat the language. The latter did so, when Fitzgerald threw the stone, striking Rice on the left side of the head, just above the ear. The latter fell to the walk insensible, cold water was applied to his head and face, and he soon revived, and got into a hack, and started for home. When within two blocks of his home, which was at No. 46 Orchard street, he said that he felt so much better that he would walk the rest of the way. Soon after entering the house he lay down on a lounge, remarking that he had been struck with a stone. Medical assistance was promptly summoned, when it was discovered that his skull had been fearfully fractured, and that his brain was oozing from the wound. He died shortly after 12 o'clock the same night. After burling the stone, Fitzgerald turned, and attempted to run away, but was seized by some of the bystanders, and delivered over to a policeman, by whom he was conveyed to the lock-up. Price leaves a wife and two children.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune*, of this morning, thus speaks of Saturday's Money Market:—

"The gold speculation halts on the announcement that the two millions shipped on account of the Alaska purchase is all that will be shipped in bullion. The opening price was 147½, selling at 147⅞ and 146¾, and closing at 147¼. Heavy purchases of sterling bills have been made for that account, and the country will lose no more coin from that source. The bulls also underrated the amount held by the Government, and are much disappointed with the result."

"The amount of interest overdue and unpaid is not large, and after deducting all overdue amounts, the Treasury has, undoubtedly, over fifty millions toward paying the accruing interest falling due on and before January 1, 1869. The banks also hold $25,000,000 in specie, which, as the drain to Europe has about ceased, will be fully sufficient to supply what merchants may require, as the balance of trade now against us will be almost entirely settled by shipments of breadstuffs and cotton. Governments are steady, with heavy transactions in 5-20s of 1862 at 114⅝@114¾, and old 65s at 112¼@112½; 10-40s were in demand at 109¼@109½. The investment demand for the new bonds continues moderate at unchanged rates.

"The week closes on an abundant supply of money at 3@4 per cent. on call, with a large amount offering at the lowest rate. The loans made at 5 per cent. in the middle of the week have all been returned, or marked down to 4 per cent. Commercial paper is not abundant, but rates are firm. Short date paper will not pass at better than 6 per cent. Long dates are sparingly offered, and not wanted at 7 per cent. Loans have been made for a long time on sterling collaterals during the week at from 5½ to 7 per cent., and prudent houses are preparing themselves for the strain that will come when the crops begin to move.

"The Western papers already report a steady and growing demand for the interior, and in thirty days the grain crop will be moving rapidly. In sixty days the demand will commence to move the cotton crop. Although the strain to make the October statement may not be as great as in some previous years there will be a continued increasing demand for currency from the South and West from now until the end of the year: for the last three months a sharp seven per cent. market may be expected, and it will be sufficient to employ fully all the capital of the country, and will tell upon the stock market causing a decline in prices, at least on those stocks which have risen mainly upon the past ease in money, for all which prudent people should prepare themselves now."

The New York *Herald* says:—

"The leading feature of business in Wall street last week was the sharp advance in gold from 145 to 150, and its subsequent relapse to 146¾, the closing transactions being at 147. The advance was entirely too rapid to be sustained, and hence the reaction, notwithstanding that the market is naturally a very firm one, owing to commercial and political causes. The bulls now say that the reaction has fully spent its force and that a quick recovery will succeed. On the 1st inst. the Treasury held $60,995,917 in coin, exclusive of $22,414,000 in coin certificates of deposit. Between that time and the close of business on Friday the Sub-Treasury here received $2,504,157 for customs duties, and paid out, exclusive of the Alaska draft $393 872 in interest on the public debt, and $189 050 in redemption of the loans of 1847-8."

"The market for Government securities was dull during the week, but on the whole steady, and for the exportable bonds, firm. The purchases by the general public are considerably larger than the sales, but there has been of late a lack of speculative spirit among the dealers, which, however, is likely soon to give place to a better state of feeling. Now that all the seven-thirty notes have matured and all but eight millions of them have been either paid off or converted into five-twenty bonds, the gold-bearing or funded debt has reached its maximum, and the market will consequently be no longer supplied by new bonds from the Treasury. The effect of this may be easily foreseen when we consider that there is a large annual increase in the home investment demand growing out of the reinvestment of interest, and that our securities are being constantly shipped to Europe. The foreign demand for these has diminished the supply in the country some hundreds of millions during the last three years; and if it continues much longer at the present rate prices cannot fail to advance beyond the highest point they have yet touched, for the bonds could only be procured by sales by investment holders. The home demand is increasing not only in consequence of the purchases for reinvestment, but because the steadily augmenting inert capital of the country, which is not and cannot be employed in business must go chiefly into Government securities. We include the accruing incomes of estates, trust funds, and the accumulations of private capitalists not engaged in trade. The time will probably soon come when this inert capital will bring a lower rate of interest, or, in other words, it will have to be invested in bonds at a much higher price than they now command. In European countries most of the capital invested in the public funds does not bear more than three per cent. interest. In view of these causes, and the probable rise in the average price of bonds from year to year, the five-twenty bonds of 1865 are cheaper at 110 now than they would have been at par two years ago."

New York Stock Quotations—2 P.M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	128¾	Pacific M. S. Co.	104¾
N.Y. and E. R.	58½	Western U. Tel.	34½
Ph. and Rea. R.	91¼	Clev. & Toledo RR.	101¾
Mich. S.and N. I. R.	85¼	Tol. & Wabash R.	50¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	Mil. and St. P. com	75
Chi. and N. W. com.	82	Adams Express Co.	52
Chi.and N.W. pref.	81¾	Wells' Fargo.	26¾
Pitts. F.W.and Chi. R. R.	108¼	U. S. Express.	45
Chi. and R. I. R.	111¾	Tennessee 6s, new.	62¾
		Gold.	147¼

Market very dull.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING
and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Another Section of the Union Pacific Railroad Approved.

The Troubles in Spain.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Another Section of the Pacific Railroad Approved.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad have examined the Twenty-fourth section, of twenty miles, of that road, commencing at the 680th and terminating at the 700th mile-post west from the initial point on the Missouri river, near Omaha, and have forwarded their report to the Interior Department. The President of the United States has approved the report, and directed the issue to the Company of the bonds and patents for land due on the completion of said section.

SPAIN.

The Impending Revolution—The Country on the Verge of Ruin—Telegraphic Communication Between Cuba and Mexico.

Madrid, Aug. 9.—A circular has been issued by the Minister of the Interior to the Governors of Provinces seeking support in the civic and rural guards and clergy, as little confidence is placed in the army. A revolt is daily expected, and the government is taking every precautionary measure in its power.

The Government finances are in a deplorable condition, and in fact, the whole country, is on the verge of ruin.

A concession for laying a submarine telegraph cable from the Spanish Antilles to Mexico has been granted to Senor Jose Caceres.

From Boston.

Boston, Aug. 10.—In a street row yesterday, between a party of Germans and Irish, a man named Daniel Shay, about twenty years of age, was fatally stabbed. A number of arrests were made.

TEXAS.

The Origin of the Millican Massacre.

The Austin (Texas) *Freeman's Press* says:—

We have learned the particulars of the Millican massacre from a gentleman who arrived in this city from the scene of the massacre on Wednesday last. It seems that a colored man, a member of the Loyal League at Millican, was missed, and a report got afloat that he had been hung in the Brazos bottom, near the house of a white man named Holliday, and that this man Holliday had threatened to hang this colored man previous to this time. Forty-six colored men went in search of the missing man. While passing the house of Holliday, he came out and cursed them, but they went on by. Not finding the missing man hung at the place they had been told of they broke up and went home in parties of eight or twelve. One party of twelve, while quietly on their way back to Millican, were met by Holliday and some twenty-five white men, who fired into them, killing three of the colored men; the rest fled. Holliday then returned to Millican and put the entire place in alarm, he also seized a hand car and went to Navasota, and spread the report that the colored men had gathered in a large force and threatened to murder the whites and burn the town of Millican. Holliday got a large body of white men to go back with him, and as the news spread in all directions, by the day following the first attack on the colored men, which was on Wednesday, the 15th of this month, several hundred white men, armed and equipped for murder, had congregated in and about Millican. The Bureau Agent gave the white men liberty to do as they pleased, and it is said that between fifty or sixty inoffensive colored men were massacred in different parts of the county, wherever they were met by the bloodthirsty Rebels. It is certain that the report of the colored men having gathered in a large body and threatening to hang or kill any one is false. Lieutenant Green arrived in Millican on Thursday with a squad of soldiers but left again the next day, leaving a half dozen soldiers and a sergeant to keep the peace. No one has been arrested. This was simply an unprovoked massacre. How many have been killed is not known for certain as the colored men fled in consternation, not daring to go near the bodies of their dead friends for fear of being picked off by their hidden enemies. All the white men engaged in this affair were Rebels, and no doubt members of Rebel secret societies. And it proves that a new rebellion is already organized in our State. We counsel no bloodshed, no violence, we simply call on the colored men everywhere to remember that they are men, made in the image of God.

THE WEST.

Murders and Robberies by the Yaqui Indians.

Mr. W. W. Light, writing from San Lorenzo, Sonora, July 21, says that on the 25th of June, his brother Hopkins, and his nephew Julien M. Light, were murdered by the Yaqui Indians. His brother had gone to the water, about eight hundred yards from the house to bathe where he was killed. After they had killed him they approached the house. There were fourteen of them, all armed with bows and arrows except two, who had muskets. Two of them were known, having worked for him, and they said they wanted work again. He told them he would give them work. They laid down their arms and sat down. Light noticed the manner in which they placed themselves, and told the men who were with him to sit close to the gate. They had just taken seats in front of the door, when three of the Indians took hold of his nephew, and another shot him to the heart. At the same time time another Indian who was sitting behind him put his hands over his eyes, and two others took hold of him, and a fourth put his gun to his breast, when he caught the muzzle, and the charge just missed him. The fifth drew his bow and arrow and shot Light in the thigh. The arrow struck the thigh-bone, and he jerked it out. The sixth Indian struck Light on the top of the head with a stone, but fortunately the blow did not fracture the skull. He jerked a gun from an Indian and ran to the door, which was opened for him. The two American boys who were with him had got in and fastened the door. They had discharged their guns and were too much excited to reload them. He had them to reload, and by that time his nephew was dead and the Indians were on the top of the house, setting fire to it. Light continues the account as follows:—"I shot through the roof. The ball took effect in the belly, and passed out of the head. The next one stuck his head over the wall. I let him have it in the head, and by the time I had the other barrel to its place another showed his head, and he met the same fate. By the time I got my gun reloaded the house was so full of smoke that we had to leave."—*Sacramento Union.*

Hearings at the Central Station.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, James Dunn alias Edwards, Helen Dunn alias Edwards, and Mary Thompson, had a hearing upon the charge of shoplifting.

Lewis M. Baer sworn—Am in the "notion" business at No. 200 Market street; had a quantity of silk stolen from my place; (goods exhibited and recognized by witness); the defendants were in my store to-day, ostensibly to purchase.

Detective Stevens testified that he arrested the defendants; and Chief Lamon testified that he found upon one of the women, in a double skirt, the stolen silk.

Held in $5000 bail for a further hearing.

John Hamlin, a lad residing at Third and Poplar streets, had a hearing upon the charge of stealing a watch.

Held for a further hearing.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Changes in the Fifth Military District—Affairs at the White House—The Austrian Mission.

Advices by the Atlantic Cable.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Aug. 10.

Negotiations with Indian Tribes.

The veteran General W. S. Harney, of the retired list, has been ordered by the President to report to General Sherman at St. Louis. General Harney, it is understood, will be sent to negotiate with certain hostile Indian tribes in the West.

Visitors at the White House.

Among the Visitors at the White House today were Generals Schofield and Rousseau. There was a large crowd besieging the President, mostly office seekers.

The Fifth Military District.

General Buchanan has issued an order relative to the change in the late Fifth Military District. General Reynolds is temporarily assigned to the Department of Louisiana, awaiting the arrival of General Rousseau.

The Austrian Mission.

Hon. Henry M. Watts, the new Minister to Austria, is expected here in a few days to receive his instructions from the State Department, prior to his departure for Austria.

FROM BOSTON.

An Editor is Nearly Demolished by an Enraged Parson.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Aug. 10.—Considerable excitement was caused in Cambridge this morning by a personal rencontre between two well-known citizens. In the last number of the Cambridge *Chronicle* the editor, George Fisher, took occasion to lampoon a speech made by Rev. J. C. Lovejoy at a Democratic meeting, and the article was so offensively personal that Mr. Lovejoy determined to demand an apology. Meeting the editor in front of the office this morning, the Reverend Lovejoy made his complaint and demanded a proper retraction and apology in the next issue of the *Chronicle*. Mr. Fisher seemed unwilling to promise any retraction but wanted to discuss the matter, and, after repeating his demand and obtaining an unsatisfactory reply, the clergyman raised his cane and struck his editorial slanderer several blows, winding up with a blow in the face from his fist, when bystanders interfered and separated the combatants. Mr. Fisher made no resistance but quietly received the punishment inflicted by the indignant parson. The affair of course created much talk among the friends of both parties, but what action will be taken by the caned party is not known.

Ex-Minister Motley.

Boston, Aug. 10.—Mr. Motley, our late Minister to Austria, has declined an invitation to a public reception extended him by Governor Bullock, Mayor Shurtleff, of this city, and many other prominent citizens.

In his letter Mr. Motley says, perhaps you will not think it out of place in me to say, on this occasion, that in the country where I so long have been officially residing, it was never my lot to hear or read any expressions of unfriendly feeling towards our country. Every manifestation was kindly, courteous, and sincere, and the imperial Government throughout maintained its amicable relations throughout the war unimpaired with the United States.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Terrible Colliery Accident.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Despatches have been received here announcing another terrible colliery explosion at Jemappes, in the province of Hainault, in Belgium. Fifty-one persons were killed outright, and a large number injured.

An Irish Editor Pardoned.

London, Aug. 10.—Pigot, one of the Dublin editors, who was imprisoned for seditious utterances, has been pardoned, and will be set free after having served half of the original term for which he was sentenced.

Constantinople, Aug. 10.—The United States steamer Frolic, with Admiral Farragut on board, arrived here a day or two since.

The flag-ship Franklin is at Syra, one of the islands of the Grecian Archipelago.

A National Bank Robbed of $50,000.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New Haven, Ct., Aug. 10.—The First National Bank of Bennington, Vt., was robbed on Saturday night of $50,000, mostly in bonds. The combination locks were picked with skeleton keys.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, August 10.—Cotton firm at 29½c. Flour dull, and declined 10c.; sales of 6500 barrels State, $7·60@10·30; Ohio, $9·10@13·50; Western, $7 50@10·85; Southern, $9@14; California, $10·50@12 65. Wheat dull. Corn heavy and declined 1c., sales of 56,000 bushels $1·16@1·18. Oats dull at 82½@83½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard, 18¾@19½c. Whisky quiet at 67@68.

Baltimore, Aug. 10.—Cotton firm at 29¾@30c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm prime white, $2 70; red, 2 65. Corn dull at $1·26@1·28. Oats firm at 88@92c. Rye firm at $1·45@1·55. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $30. Bacon rib sides, 17¼; clear sides 17¾@17½; shoulders, 14½@14¾; hams, 22@23. Lard, 19.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R. ex dv	128¾	West. Union Tele.	34¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	58½	Cleve. & Tole. R. R.	101¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	91¾	Toledo & Wabash.	50¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Mil. & St. Paul com	75
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¾	Adams Express.	52
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	82	Wells Fargo.	26¾
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	81¾	U. S. Express Co.	45
Chi. and R. I. R.	112	Tennessees, new.	62¾
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	108¾	Gold.	146¾
Pacific Mail S. Co.	104¾	Market dull.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 10

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1200 City 6s, New...ls.	100	19 sh Penna R.....s5.	53
$1000 do. New.	103¾	100 sh Read R.	45¾
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s.	99½	100 do. ....b60.	45¾
8 sh Leh V R.	55¼	100 do. ....s30.	45½
20 do.	55½	100 do.	45¾

SECOND BOARD.

$700 City 6s, New.	103¾	100 sh Cata Prf.	33¾
75 sh Penna R.	53	100 sh Reading.	45¾
2 do.	52¾	100 do....b30.	45¾
100 do....b5.	53	100 do....b60.	45¾
20 sh Leh V R.	55¼	200 do.	45¾